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Sravana 15, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Sixth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday August 6, 1986/
Sravana 15, 1908 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

HOMAGE TO VICTIMS OF FIRST ATOMIC BOMB DROPPED ON HIRO- SHIMA

MR. SPEAKER : Today, 41 years ago, the first atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. Thousands of people were killed and many more were maimed and disabled for life. The years that have since gone by have witnessed the development of nuclear weapons that are thousand times more powerful than the atom bomb that fell on Hiroshima. The world community sits on a powder-keg today, for the nuclear weapons in the arsenals of the big powers are capable of destroying all living beings on earth many times over. We, therefore, reiterate the demand of all human kind for an immediate halt to the nuclear race and its extension to outer space followed by steps to dismantle the existing nuclear stockpiles. The determined efforts being made by six countries from five continents and the initiative taken by them to bring about nuclear de-escalation and disarmament are worthy of our appreciation. As they meet in Mexico City in pursuance of their efforts, we convey to them our best wishes for the successful outcome of their deliberations.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while in memory of the victims of the atomic holocaust.

The members then stood in silence for a short while

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, an ex-Member of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh has died and there should be a reference in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already written and when we get the confirmation, we shall do it. If you can write it down on your behalf and if you can certify it, we shall do it.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Forest-based industries

*286. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start forest-based industries in different States; and

(b) if so, whether work has started in any State in this regard and, if so, what type of industries have been taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Central Government do not have any proposal to start forest based industries in different States.

(b) Does not arise.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Sir, I would like to know why the Government of India do not have any proposal to start

forest-based industries. Why is this item not included in the 20-Point Programme, when the workers in these forest-based industries are going to be mainly the poor village people.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Sir, we have the forest-based industries in the private sector, but the raw material which they get hardly meets their needs. Many of those forest-based industries are running much below their capacity. So unless we increase the forest products which are used as raw material in these forest-based industries, for which efforts are being made, I do not think that there is any point in expanding the forest-based industries without the raw material. It is for this purpose and to save our forest also, we have given certain concessions to the forest-based industries in private sector to import raw material from other countries without any import duty. That is why we do not have any proposal to set up forest-based industries in the private sector.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : The Minister has said that the items are not available. I would like to know whether there is any proposal or any activity, so that the items which will be needed by the forest-based industries can be cultivated.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Sir, we are already striving for more and more plantation through social forestry programmes on waste lands not only for fuel and fodder, but also farm forestry is being developed so that the needs of these forest based industries may be met.

Then Sir, the industries which utilise bulk forest products as their raw materials have also been asked to have some captive plantation to meet the needs of their industrial undertakings.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, it is unfortunate to hear an answer from the hon. Minister saying (a) there is no proposal and (b) Does not arise. Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister this. There are so many scopes for starting forest based industries in Tamil Nadu in Karnataka and other States. Sandalwood

trees are available in plenty in Tamil Nadu and also in Karnataka.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : We can extract sandalwood oil.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : 'Yes' we can extract sandalwood oil and can export it. We can get foreign exchange also. Why not we start such forest-based industries where actually the sandalwood and other trees are available.

I want to know that from the hon. Minister.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I suppose that in those States where sandalwood is available in plenty, the State Governments had started their own factories.

As far as the Government of India is concerned, there is no proposal to start any public sector undertaking based on forest products.

As far as the State Governments are concerned where sandalwood and such products are available in plenty and if they feel that they can meet the demands of the raw material by setting up such industrial undertakings, they can do so and they are doing.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA : Sir, is the Minister aware that large scale oil based industries particularly in private sector in Assam have resulted in denuding a large number of forests? If so, what steps is the Government taking in this regard?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Sir, as far as the forest based industries are concerned, the State Governments, as a matter of fact regulate the supply of raw materials to these private industrial units. They have their own rules for that. It is they who supply it. It is true that shortage of raw materials and denudation takes place in forest areas. Therefore, we have taken a conscious decision that we shall now allow further expansion of forest based industries unless we are assured by the State Governments about

the availability of the raw material which are used in those industrial undertakings.

Narora Atomic Power Plant

*287. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed site of the Atomic Power Plant at Narora falls on the known Seismic fault area;

(b) if so, whether Government have carried out proper investigations in this regard particularly in the context of Cheronobyl accident in the Soviet Union; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The site of the Narora Atomic Power Project is located in a part of the country that is subject to low intensity seismic disturbances. Most of the Indo-Gangetic plain has this characteristic. The plant is designed to operate satisfactorily under seismic conditions that may be experienced at the site and to reach a safe shut down state when the severity of earthquake exceeds a certain intensity.

(b)&(c) In arriving at the design, internationally accepted practices and the specific recommendations of the School for Training and Research in Earthquake Engineering, Roorkee, have been adopted. Government is constantly reviewing safety of nuclear power stations and based on the expert technical advice, design and operating practices at these stations are improved to ensure that accident do not occur.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : About the location, now it is clear from the answer

given, not only by the Government, but also according to its higher officials that the site falls on seismic fault area. In this connection, I would also like to know whether it was discovered before selecting the site, or after selecting it viz. that this was being constructed on a fault area, the work being done there a mere patch-work, or it was considered earlier, and incorporated in the design itself ?

Secondly, why additional money has been put in to counter this one consideration i. e. its being on a seismic fault area ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The Committee which was appointed for this purpose knew that this area was in a seismic region. While coming to the conclusion that the plan, should go to that area, they examined this aspect also. So, when the design was made, the seismic conditions in that area were kept in view, and the practices which are followed internationally, i. e. internationally accepted practices are followed in designing the structure and having the equipment in this area.

One thing which should be clear to us is that the entire Gangetic region suffers from seismic conditions. The second thing to be remembered by us is that Japan is one of the countries which suffers from earthquake conditions; yet Japan is having 31 atomic reactors of this nature, and it is going to have ten more atomic reactors or units there. So, the designs are available in the country and internationally, to see that the earthquakes do not affect this kind of activities.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : The second question is about the safety, and the three major considerations in that regard. The first is Ganges on whose banks it is situated, the second the environment and the third is the people living around. I would like to know from the Minister what special steps have been taken to protect the Ganges from affluents, seepage or leakage from this plant, not only in the case of accidents, but even otherwise.

The next point is about environment : has a background radio-active study

been made, and will day-to-day monitoring be done to find out whether the level does not go beyond the internationally prescribed level; and then, most importantly, is there any programme to educate the people who will live around this area, and to inform them about the hazards of living next to radio-active zones? Children may come and pick up an innocent-looking piece of metal which might be radio-active and dump it into a well or carry it home. We have just seen one accident happening, perhaps in Tarapur or somewhere else I do not know, where people tried to steal these innocent-looking but radio-active pencils, and they are in a critical condition in a hospital. Will Government educate the people? Is there any such programme to educate people around, and to inform them about these hazards, so that they may not get hurt in this plant environment?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : There are stringent procedures laid down to provide safety in these plants. First of all, the structure of the plant is such that the accidents will not occur. We have the pile structure, and we have the very strong foundation.

Secondly, the equipments which are used in these plants have special facilities to absorb shocks which may occur because of earthquakes. They have shock-absorbing capacity. Then the links are such that the shocks which may occur because of earthquakes will not slacken them. These are the procedures as far as structure and equipments are concerned.

Effluents from the plant will not be allowed to flow into the Ganges. That kind of question does not arise at all. So, there is no question of polluting the water in the river. Again, if any pencil, fuel pencil is stolen from there, and if it is found outside, that is altogether a different question. It is not a question of providing a plant over there, but it is a question of providing safety to the pencils themselves. So, we have a procedure for that also. These pencils are not freely available; fuel elements are not easily available. They are kept in safe custody; they are

not easily available; they are not allowed to go outside; and these precautions are already taken not only at this plant but also at other plants. There is no question of any hazard arising out of the theft of fuel element from the plant also.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : According to the international regulation on the subject, it is laid down that before a final decision is taken in regard to the site of a power station of this nature in the seismic zone, it is necessary to carry out a micro seismic observations on the site over a long period of time in order to determine and monitor the actual energy discharges from the faults. May I know if this has been done in the case of Narora Power Plant?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We have studied the history of 300 years of the earthquakes that have taken place in that area, and then we have taken a decision.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Which portion of India is free from seismic disturbances? Has the Deccan Plateau been identified as an area which is ideal for location of atomic power plant?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : In fact, there is no place in the world which is 100 per cent free from seismic conditions. Our country is divided into different zones—zone 1, zone 2, zone 3 and zone 4. Deccan Plateau is comparatively supposed to be stable and Tarapore where the atomic power station is built, the first atomic power station, was supposed to be very stable area. But now scientists are saying that it also is not so stable; they are shifting it from the first zone to the second zone. As the knowledge about earthquakes develop and we start understanding as to how and in what condition earthquakes take place and all those things, we will be taking precautions. But the question whether we have provided enough precautions, whether we have provided enough safety measures to see that earthquakes do not cause any hazard, is carefully looked into.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Is the Parliament House free from it ?

**Probe into illegal entry of Kuwaitis at
Trivandrum Airport**

+

***288. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :**
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) the findings of the inquiry into
the illegal entry of the two Kuwaiti
nationals at the Trivandrum Airport;

(b) what were the past activities of
the two Kuwaitis due to which their entry
into India had been banned;

(c) whether they are high office—bearers
of the 'World Muslim Minority Commu-
nity'; and

(d) whether the said 'World Muslim
Minority Community' has any branch in
India ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECUR-
ITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) :** (a)
The findings of the inquiry are awaited
from the Government of Kerala.

(b) The Kuwaiti nationals were placed
on 'Prior Approval Category' because of
their undesirable activities.

(c) According to available information
Shri Al Sayed Yusaf Sayed Hashim
Al Refai is the President of World Muslim
Minority Commission and Shri Shaikh
Anwar S. Yaqub Al Refai is his assis-
tant.

(d) The Government are not
aware of the existence of any such Branch
in India.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr.
Speaker, Sir, the persons who had come

from Kuwait continue to stay here al-
though it is now more than six months
since they came to India. In spite of the
fact that the Chief Minister of Kerala
was summoned here and reprimanded, he
has not submitted the report of inquiry so
far. I would like to know from the hon.
Minister why they are not being jailed
after holding a C.B.I. inquiry against
them ?

[*English*]

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : As I have
already said, we are awaiting a report
from the Kerala Chief Minister. We have
indicated to him.....

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Why ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : If he is not
willing to listen to us ? What can I do ?
Please listen to me what I am saying. We
have already said in the House that this
is a very serious matter and we view it in
a very serious manner. We have told the
Chief Minister of Kerala that we must
have the report urgently so that we can
take further action in the matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr.
Speaker, Sir, my simple question is that
when the report of inquiry has not been
received from the Kerala Government,
why a C.B.I. inquiry is not being ordered ?
The Chief Minister of Kerala needs their
help to stay in power and that is why he
is not expelling them. I would like to
know from the hon. Minister why a C.B.I.
inquiry is not being ordered ?

[*English*]

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I don't
think we should attribute motives to any
one. There is no necessity of mention-
ing either Chief Minister or anybody else.
We will investigate the case and suitable
action will be taken. Why do you people
want to take political capital out of it ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr.
Speaker, Sir, I want my question to be

replied to. No inquiry has so far been ordered against them.....

(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER : You have asked the supplementary twice and both the times, the question was the same.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I might have risen twice, but the question was one only...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You put the question.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : In reply to part (b) of my question, the hon. Minister has stated that they cannot enter India without permission.

[English]

"The Kuwaiti nationals were placed on 'Prior Approval Category' because of their undesirable activities".

{Translation}

How did they manage to enter India without approval and who are the people in India who helped them? Also please tell their whereabouts at present?

[English]

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Sir, as I have stated earlier, they are on the 'Prior Approval category' which means that if they have to come, they have to take the permission of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In this case it was not done, and they were given landing permit at the Trivandrum airport. Three people were suspended for doing that. There were very clear instructions from us that these people are not to be allowed in; they are not in the banned category, but they are in the Prior Approval category which means that they must take the permission. That was not done. Three people have been suspended and an inquiry has been instituted.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Still they are in India.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right now. Dr. A. K. Patel.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : He is saying that they are in India. If he can give us their addresses we will take action.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Are you going to appoint us as intelligence officers of your Department, Sir?

DR. A. K. PATEL : It has been said that for the last six months the enquiry has been going on but it has not yet been completed by the Kerala Government. Is it a fact that some politicians from Kerala are associated with these people and that is why they are hindering the inquiry?

SHRI A. CHARLES : No. Why?

SHRI T. BASHEER : No, no.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : No, no.

(Interruptions)

DR. A. K. PATEL : I would like to know whether they are still stopped from entering into India or not. This is a very serious matter. Will the Central Government take the help of the C.B.I. to conduct inquiry?

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I think this is the same question which was asked, which I have answered. If he wants to make a political point this is not the forum.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I am sorry to say that the answer to this question is contrary to the assurance the Minister himself had given in this House on March 19, while participating in the debate on Charles Sobhraj's escape from the jail. An hon. Member, Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan had raised the same issue and intervening in the debate Mr. Arun Nehru himself had said, I am quoting, from the debate.

MR. SPEAKER : He has not resiled from that.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : One moment, I am just reading.

"We have seen....."

(Interruptions)

"We are investigating into it, we will revert to the matter..."

He had satisfied the House that an inquiry.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES : What is the point made by Shri Kurup ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I will answer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is not referring to you.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : He has given a clear cut assurance that the Central Government

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, he never said that.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : That is what I understood.

MR. SPEAKER : If you have understood something else

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He did not say that.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : What I understood is, "We are investigating" means the Union Government are investigating.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

Mr. Charles, why are you getting up all the time ? The Minister is quite competent to reply.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Were they all a party to the matter ?

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Then, this order including "Prior Approval Category" was issued by the Central Government, and this order, this very order is violated by the Kerala Government. And it has already been reported and the Government themselves have admitted that two Ministers of the Kerala Government were involved.

SHRI A. CHARLES : No.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : So my specific question is : Why is the Government awaiting an enquiry by the culprits themselves ?

MR. SPEAKER : They are not culprits.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : They have violated the very order of the Union Government

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They were non-Congress (I) Ministers from the coalition.

MR. SPEAKER ; Please ask the question.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : My specific question is regarding the seriousness of the matter and as assured by him in this very House. Will the Central Government order an independent Central Government enquiry into the whole affair and what is the opinion of the Government ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We are going round and round about this question. As I have said earlier: we view this as a very serious lapse. I would not say that the Kerala Government is involved. If three people at the airport give a landing permit, that does not mean that the whole Government is behind it. So, I do not think it is a very accurate statement.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Then

why have they violated the instructions given by the Minister ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : There are many instructions which are given by the Centre and which are not necessarily followed by all the States. That does not mean that you involve all the State Governments into it... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why have they violated the instructions ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We can't give a lot of instructions to a lot of State Governments. But if at the official level somebody makes a... (*Interruptions*) As I said, this is a serious matter. When we get the report, serious action will be taken. Three people have already been suspended... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : How long ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We would like to report at the earliest. We have already written to the Chief Minister.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : As the Minister has rightly stated, this incident had happened without the knowledge of the Ministers or the Kerala Government. The concerned officers at the airport were suspended by the Government. Is the Government aware (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He can put the question but he cannot answer on behalf of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. I do not agree with you.

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE : He is on the panel of Chairmen. He could make those observations when he is in the Chair,

MR. SPEAKER : He is putting the question from the floor of the House.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Also, is the Government aware that such a type of incident had happened when the Marxist Chief Minister, Mr. Nayanar, was there ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Am I to reply to that ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think so.

Explosion in Talcher Heavy Water Plant

+

*289. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) the number of explosions in the Talcher Heavy Water Plant during the last two years;

(b) the estimated loss as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid recurrence of explosions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY & IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Explosion followed by fire which took place on April 29, 1986, at the Talcher Heavy Water Plant is the only incident of its type during the last two years. A minor incident of ignition of hydrogen took place on September 1, 1985 when the plant was under maintenance and depressurized tower was being opened.

(b) The loss is estimated at about Rs. 40 lakhs.

(c) More rigorous procedures for testing before and after maintenance have been prescribed to be followed meticulously and are being updated in order to

avoid recurrence of such incident in future.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, keeping in view the magnitude of the accident which caused a loss worth Rs. 46 lakhs, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have tried to find out if some conspiracy was behind this accident? If so, whether efforts were made to inquire into the incident by constituting a Committee? Besides, how much loss did it cause in terms of production?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, after the accident, an inquiry committee was appointed. That Committee has submitted its interim report after making investigations but full report is still awaited. Investigations on this aspect whether the accident was the result of sabotage or not are going on and the facts will be revealed only after the report is submitted.

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : What is the quantum of loss in terms of production?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : This plant was not under continuous production. Therefore, it is not possible to say how much was the loss in terms of production, because, after the plant was commissioned, it did not get gas for some days, thereafter it did not get power supply for some days and then there was some internal trouble for some days. Therefore, in view of the fact that the plant was not in continuous production, the production loss cannot be assessed accurately.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply of part (c) of the question, the hon. Minister has stated that more rigorous procedures for testing have been prescribed in order to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future. I would like to know what are the details of these rigorous procedures and how much time has been prescribed for up-dating them?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, we have prescribed a procedure for safety measures in respect of atomic energy installations. Whenever a plant is installed or a factory is set up, a special type of procedure is followed. In order to ensure that there is no defect in it, it is again checked at the time of commissioning the plant or the factory. There is a Third Committee to check it. Whenever an accident occurs, inquiries are conducted into it. It is also investigated whether the defect is due to the procedure or the material or the defect is due to the workers or is the result of a sabotage. If the defect is due to the procedure or due to the material, the procedure or the material, as the case may be, is changed. The procedure for providing safety measures is checked twice or thrice. But with the passage of time, new technology is being adopted, new equipments are being acquired. Efforts are being made to do the best possible work by incorporating this new technology and new equipment.

[*English*]

DR. V. VENKATESH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today we are all aware that accidents in the nuclear reactors have been increasing throughout the world, particularly in India which is under-developed and which is going in for nuclear plants and reactors. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware that the technology applied here for the nuclear reactors is an outdated one. It is not the recent technology that is adopted here for nuclear energy production and thereby causing radiation. You know it pretty well Sir, that once the radiation is created, it will be there for thousands of years. Where is the Government going to put the wastage produced from these nuclear reactors? Therefore, I want to know from the Government whether instead of going in for the present policy of producing nuclear energy and thus causing radiation, they are going to come out with some new policy to produce more energy for the country. The present policy is hazardous and is an unhealthy sign for the very existence of the world population.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, it is incorrect to say that the technology which is used in India is outmoded. If we compare, the technology which we are using in India it is as good as that in most advanced countries in the world. In certain respects, the technology used by us is better than the technology used in other countries. After the accidents have taken place, the most advanced countries also have come and discussed this matter whether the nuclear technology should be used for power production. After some accidents also which have taken place, they have reaffirmed their faith in the efficacy of nuclear technology for producing power for the people in future. As time passes, it is going to be popular. There are other methods which we are using for producing power. We are using thermal power technology. In coal mines, in power stations, in transportation, etc. accidents do take place. When an accident takes place, we are sorry. We have to take steps to see that they do not take place. But simply because one or two accidents have taken place, giving up this kind of technology (which is going to help us in future to tide over the difficulty of shortage of power) will not be a wise decision. Government of India is taking precautions to see that accidents do not take place. But we do not want to give it up.

Missile test range in Balasore, Orissa

***290. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Missile Test Range has been set up in Balasore, Orissa as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated 22 May 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether more Missile Test Ranges are proposed to be set up; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

ARUN SINGH) : (a) It has been decided to set up a flight test range as a National Facility for testing rockets and similar systems and for launching satellites by Deptt. of Space, in coastal region of District Balasore Orissa. Go-Ahead sanction for the project has been accorded. The detailed planning is in progress.

(b) About 68 sq. km. of land 16800 acres of land south of Subarnrekha River, in Baliapal region is proposed to be acquired for the Range Head and about 34 sq. km area, 9800 acres of land north-east of Subarnrekha river, in Bhograi region is required as Safety Zone. In addition other pockets of land some area along the coast, 8400 acres of land naturally claimed from the sea, is also to be acquired/taken over from the State Govt. About 6500 families spread over 54 villages would be displaced and suitably resettled/rehabilitated. Cultivation in the safety zone and fishing in the sea will be allowed subject to certain regulatory measures.

(c) There is no proposal to set up more such test ranges.

(d) Not applicable.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Defence Ministry, the Defence Minister and the Prime Minister for taking a decision for setting up a Missile Test Range in a district of Orissa. Missile testing is being carried out by U.S.A. and other big powers of the world and I am of the view that it is necessary for us also. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for reducing the range to 68 kms from 116 kms. fixed earlier ? Has the reduction been made for safety reasons or are there some other reasons for it ? The measures have resulted in acquisition of less land. Besides, we have imported some technology for this as suggested by the space scientists and the Defence Department. I would like to know the time by which this project will be completed so as to provide more facilities for the country's security ?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Earlier, when this project was examined, it is evident that an area of 116 sq. kms. was being surveyed but it so happened that some heavily populated and very rich agricultural belt fell within it. Therefore, we re-examined it. The Government of Orissa requested us to re-examine it and to minimise the requirements of this range as far as possible and, if possible, the agricultural belt should be excluded from this range. We again undertook an exercise on it. A new aspect which came to the fore was that there was some coastal land which was being reclaimed from the sea on a regular basis. We added that land to the project and thus reduced the size of the project. As a result of it, the number of families to be affected was reduced to 6500 from 10000 to 12300 originally.

So far as the second point is concerned, it has dual capability range. The Ministry of Defence as well as the Department of space will use it. So far as the space programme is concerned, Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle would be launched from here. As of now, it is being launched from Safar and its site is east-west and if Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle is to be launched from east-west site, 30 per cent pay-load will have to be reduced. So far as Balasore is concerned, its site is north-south. We shall have the advantage of 30 per cent more pay load if we launch it from north-south site. So far as the technology is concerned, I do not know much about space technology. If you ask the question from the other Minister, he will be able to tell you about it. So far as the technology of Defence Department is concerned, we are developing it indigenously and we are continuing with our programme in this field. In totality, the whole project would last for 10 years, but we expect that our initial launches will start from 1986.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : My second supplementary is that a number of newspapers have carried reports to the effect that farmers and labourers are going to be affected there. I am of the view that what is being done is good for the country. At the same time,

it has resulted in a question of rehabilitation in an area of 115 sq. Kms. in my constituency. In my opinion, it is good from country's security point of view and they should not resort to agitation by resorting to a Morcha. The State Government and the Defence Ministry should help in resolving the unemployment problem in the area that may arise in view of the development of the Model village on the land acquired from the State Government as is evident from the Statement made by the Secretary of your Department. I would request the hon. Minister to provide all possible relief to the people likely to be affected so that the work may continue smoothly.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : The action on the lines of the suggestions given by the hon. Member has already started. We have formed a joint team comprising the Ministry of Defence and the Government of Orissa. I shall spell out the major points that we are going to handle. The compensation for the land acquired will be paid on the basis of value of the agricultural land. As for the land which has been encroached upon, compensation will be paid on the basis of temporary assets. It is surprising that 50 per cent of the total project area has been encroached upon.

[English]

Fifty per cent of the total project area is already Government land. Unfortunately, it has been encroached upon and cultivated.

[Translation]

Due to this, there are many families who have encroached upon the land and now it is becoming a problem for them. Since they do not have ownership rights on Government land, they will not get land compensation. But in the cases where there are temporary assets or crops, compensation will be given for the total standing crop. Each family will be given transportation grant for shifting their belonging and building material to the rehabilitation sites. We are developing a model village. It is a joint project in which our Ministry and the State Government are involved.

Each family is being given a homestead site; this is quite a big thing. Thirty per cent families are landless labourers and each of them will be given a homestead site.

[English]

They will become land owners. *(Interruptions)*. They will have their own land on which they will build homes. We will build the homes and give to them. That is how they get homes.

[Translation]

There is a very big programme under the 'model village' Schools, Veterinary Centres, Youth Centres, a hospital, training institutes, post office, banks, etc. are being provided. An I.T.I. is being set up there by the Department of Defence to impart training to those people at the very site in Balasore district. A 50 bed hospital is being constructed.

MR. SPEAKER : It has become too lengthy.

[English]

SHRI ARUN SINGH : There are a large number of schemes like that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : That is my area, Sir

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Orissa is a neighbouring State of Andhra Pradesh.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, I would like to know whether the Government has come across the press statement of the Leader of the opposition of the Orissa Assembly who holds a very high position in a particular national party, and he has declared that this system of security arrangement is not necessary. If so, what is the reaction of the Government ?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Sir, the hon. Member's Statement is correct. A very senior eminent personality of Orissa has unfortunately decided to take the line that...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Almost all.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : My apologies to him. It is not "almost all". One particular gentleman—I will not give the name—has decided to take the line that the Indian Republic does not need a National Test Facility and this I would like to categorically State, is a very dangerous line to take. It is my submission that all the Members of the House will join me in saying that it is necessary for us to indigenise defence capability to the maximum extent possible...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At a suitable site.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN SINGH : That would create the technologies that are required for defence and security of our country and in that circumstances, National Test Range is an inescapable necessity.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that this particular site Baliapal in the Balasore district of Orissa is the greenest belt in the entire Orissa and thousands of agriculturists and fishermen will be involved and as a result, those who have taken up the construction activity. *(Interruptions)*. Sir, my question is to the Minister and not to the Congress Members.

Is it not a fact that a number of people supporting this idea of a national Test range have met the Prime Minister—among them are MPs, former MLAs from Orissa—and have told the Prime Minister that though they would welcome such a project but it should not be at the greenest spot in Orissa. Is it not a fact that they have suggested alternative sites—Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands ? Is it not a fact that the Prime Minister told

them that "with the help of experts, if you are able to find out some alternative site, you discuss it with them and, if necessary—the Prime Minister has agreed—even I am myself prepared to visit that site and find out if there are difficulties".

In the light of that, in the light of expert opinion and also opinion of the Opposition Parties and also in the light of that opinion, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the ruling Party as well as the Opposition Party have staged demonstration in Orissa saying, we are not against this project but against this particular spot.

In view of that, will you consider the expert opinion and give us an opportunity to formulate our alternate proposals further and see that this good project takes place, is constructed but not at the green spot but at some other spot where least damage will be done and least human misery will be caused to the agriculturists and the fishermen.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has had a long and elaborate question. I crave your indulgence to give a long and elaborate answer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I cannot compress it further.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : The first point that I would like to make is, it is not unusual for us to go for a land acquisition in which 50% of the land required for the project is already Government land.

About the National Test Range, I have already explained the reason why we want a North-South range.

A North-South National Test Range, on the Indian sub-continent, is limited in terms of its capability geographically. We cannot find sites, except by the firing over the land mass of India and we are not going to fire over the land mass of India. In the circumstances, 30 sites were investigated before Balasore was agreed upon. This investigation was completed somewhere around September-October, last year.

I took a somewhat an unusual step, if I may say so, of discussing, both through correspondence and orally, with a large number of leaders from Orissa, particularly Opposition leaders.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is unusual about it ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I tell you why it is unusual. It is because we spent four months on this exercise. You said, you have not been given an opportunity to give your views. We spent four months on this exercise of discussing the matter with them and we ended up with presentation in the Ministry of Defence where the gentlemen were invited and a presentation was made. At the end of that exercise, there was no possibility except this. I say so with deep regrets that there was no possibility of convincing them of the rationality of the argument, because what they were looking for after this was the political benefit.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I seriously object to it. Thousands of agriculturists are involved. We are not opposed to this project. *(Interruptions)* Do not be unfair to those who have taken a constructive stand.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why did the Government of Orissa oppose it, for political reasons ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN SINGH : I am not refusing to listen. Mr. Dandavate is kind enough to make a long and elaborate question. I should be allowed to give a long and elaborate reply after which you can ask anything you would like. We were told that "All right. Everything is seen. Why cannot we have this in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands ?" During the course of the presentation, we spent a lot of time trying to explain why we could not have it in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I will, in very brief terms, give certain reasons, why not. The first and most critical reason is this. Out of 365 days in the year, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are under cloud and/or rain for 294 days. We cannot set up a national

test range facility on a site where we will get about 70 clear days a year. We must have a facility where at least 200 clear days are available. It is necessary for us to have these clear days for two reasons. When the satellite is being tracked, when the launch is being tracked, there are two types of tracking. There is optical tracking for which clear sky and visibility levels are necessary. There is also other tracking like radar in which that necessity is not there. But we told them it is absolutely necessary for us to have visual tracking. That is first point.

The second point which I have to make is that as far as the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are concerned, as of now, there is nothing locally available. There is no stone, there is no brick, there is no gravel and there is no cement. We have to transport everything from the mainland, from the first day, for purposes of construction. We would have to build airfield on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands which is adequate to take the largest transportation aircraft and thereafter all the supply for ever will be from the mainland and we would be prejudicing the future for 100 years. All resupply would have to be ex-mainland of India at a cost which would steadily increase in uneconomic terms. In the circumstances, we pleaded with them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Money is important or human beings are important ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We said "Look, let us both concentrate our energies on the resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected families. You tell us what schemes are necessary. You tell us how we will be able to implement. We will go along with them. We will work with a common objective." Unfortunately, that has not happened. I cannot say, why. So far, there has been no evidence of this and all that is happening is that a large amount of local sympathy is being stirred up against the concept of a test range.

One more point I would like to make.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is wrong.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : It is not wrong.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is not only wrong; it is untruth. I do not say lie; I say untruth.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Subtle distinctions are best known to them. I do not understand. I tell you why I am saying this. We have been told in writing in a letter to the Prime Minister that the reason why we want to set up a national test range is that it is mala fide because what we want to do is to create a nuclear capability. I categorically say and I State here on the floor of the House, that there is no such proposal.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let it be made clear. The Memorandum which is signed and to which I am a signatory, does not contain this. It says that we welcome the site but we want an alternate site.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : With due apology to Prof. Madhu Dandavate...

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : The hon. Opposition Member is saying something which is not a fact. I would like the hon. Minister to say whether it is a fact or not that the Janata Party in 1978 proposed this site and it was okayed in 1980. Now the Janata Party there led by Mr. Biju Patnaik has started an agitation; so all this is happening.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. Let the Minister reply.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : With due respect to Prof. Dandavate, I would suggest that it may be better that if they sort

out their internal difference on this matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We have sorted out and given you a unanimous recommendation. We welcome the test range; only for the site we are opposed to.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Subsequent to the unanimous recommendation there is a letter that I am talking about. In the circumstances perhaps they may review it again.

All I can say is that we are very conscious of the fact that we are going to disturb the lives and the income-earning capability of a substantial number of people. We are aware of that. We believe that the national test range facility is absolutely essential for the nation. In the circumstances our objective now is not to cancel the national test range capability but to resettle and rehabilitate the affected populations to whatever extent we can and in the most efficient and effective manner we can.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One clarification. The Minister has agreed that I can seek a clarification I want to know from the Minister. Throughout India is this the only greenspot that is available? I am asking a clarification. Throughout India is this the only spot that is available?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He was on his legs to clarify. This is a very important point...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed more time on this question. It is better you have a debate later on.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : You have given chance to Mr. Dandavate. Please given us also a chance. In 1978 it was the Janata Party...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. You will be satisfied. I cannot do justice to this question only by allowing you a few minutes more. So it is better that you have some more time later on.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : The latest position, if I am right, was that he has agreed to everything. Mr. Arun Singh has said.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Right from the very beginning I have agreed. I have agreed to reject, but only we are opposed to the site. You are destroying the greenest belt of Orissa. We shall never tolerate it. Sir, he was clarifying that.

MR. SPEAKER : You can have half-an-hour discussion.

[Translation]

Steps to prevent acid rain

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***291. DR. CHANDAR SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :**

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the threat of acid rain in India is growing;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make any effort to ward off this threat;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) According to the India Meteorological Department, there is no evidence of acid rain problem in the country as indicated

by the data being recorded in various places.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translat'on]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Bombay...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

[English]

Minimum Needs Programme

***285. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of funds made for the Minimum Needs Programme in the

Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan by the Centre;

(b) to what extent the quality of life of rural folk has improved under the programme in each Five Year Plan;

(c) whether all the funds allocated for the programme were utilised for the specific purposes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (e) The allocation of funds made for the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP), for the various purposes and the actual expenditure during the Fifth, Sixth, and the Annual Plan (1985-86) are given in Statement I given below.

(b) Achievements made under the various components of Minimum Needs Programme contributing to improvement in quality of life are given in Statement-II given below .

Statement-I
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCES

Item	Fifth Plan*		Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan		1985-86		1986-87
	Outlay	Expdr.	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Outlay	Outlay	Anticipated	Outlay
	(1974-78 +1978-80)	(1974-78 +1978-80)						Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. Elementary Education	463 +227	230 +193	975.00	902.47	1830.45	274.77	271.47	360.73	
2. Adult Education	Nil +20	1 +11	128.00	150.90	360.00	89.53	67.40	96.86	
3. Rural Health	296 +79	74 +66	577.00	440.01	1096.35	179.68	154.67	182.10	
4. Rural Water Supply	563 +266	262 +321	2007.11	2513.91	3454.47	655.59	720.36	734.13	
5. Rural Roads	502 +241	231 +334	1165.00	1207.68	1729.40	293.27	249.66	241.94	

(Rs. crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Rural Electrification	282 +105	103 +79	301.00	282.96	497.08	80.68	76.08	92.37
7. Rural Housing	109 +48	50 +75	354.00	474.31	576.90	99.95	101.36	105.18
8. Slum Improvement	105 +27	38 +26	151.80	173.69	269.55	37.83	36.33	47.27
9. Nutrition	287 +47	49 +42	218.74	350.44	1731.74	312.59	243.13	310.78
10. Rural Energy								
(a) Improved Chullah	Not provided		—	4.34**	40.00	10.00	9.86	5.19
(b) Rural Fuelwood	Not provided		97.21**	104.68**	198.00	50.43	39.44	42.55
Total :	63667	2185	5807.00	6496.37	11783.94	2084.32	1969.76	2219.16

* Figures for Fifth Plan taken from Sixth Plan document. Figures for Annual Plans 1978-79 & 1979-80 are added by showing +sign.

** Not included in the total, as not part of MNP.

Statement-II

Performance in MNP Sectors

Item	Reference Period	Latest Information	Percentage improvement over reference period
1	2	3	4
1. Literacy (All India)	29.45% (1971)	36.2% (1981)	23%
2. Expectation of life at birth (All India)			
Males	46.40 years (1971)	54.1 years (1980)	16.6%
Females	44.70 years	54.7 years (1980)	22.4%
3. Infant mortality per thousand (All India)	129 (1971)	110 (1981)	17.3%
Death rate per thousand (All India)	14.9 (1971)	12.5 (1981)	19.2% reduction
4. Landless Labour allotted house-sites	7.7 m (1979-80)	13.23 m (1980-85)	70% increase w.i.e. addl. 5.43 m landless allotted house-site during Sixth Plan.
5. (i) Health Sub-Centres	47,517 (1980)	84,581 (1985)	78% increase i. e. 37,064 sub-centres added during Sixth Plan.
(ii) Primary Health Centres	7,355 (1980)	11,094 (1985)	51% increase—i.e. 3,739 PHCs were added during Sixth Plan
(iii) Community Health Centres	249 (1980)	720 (1985)	189% increase i.e. 471 CHCs added during Sixth Plan.

1	2	3	4
6. Population covered under improvement of urban slum	6.8 m. (1979-80)	15.69 m (1980-85)	131% increase—Addl. 8.89 m. were covered during Sixth Plan.
7. Number of children/mothers covered under Nutrition Programme	8.18 m. (1980)	11.5 m. (1985)	41% increase—Addl. 3.32 m. were covered under Sixth Plan.
8. Percentage of people below poverty line			
Rural	55.5% (1979-80)	39.9% (1984-85)	15.6% points decline.
Urban	42.0% (1979-80)	27.7% (1984-85)	14.3% points decline.
	52.4% (1979-80)	36.9% (1984-85)	15.5% points decline.
9. Villages covered under rural water supply	1,20,027 (during Fifth Plan)	1,92,024 (during Sixth Plan)	Achievement during Sixth Plan was 60% higher than in Fifth Plan.
10. Rural population covered by water supply	162.07 m. (1981)	313.56 m. (1985)	93.5% increase—additional 15.149 m. rural population brought under water supply during Sixth Plan.
11. Rural Electrification			
Village covered (No.)	7028 (Fifth Plan)	36243 (Sixth Plan)	Approximately 416% increase during Sixth Plan.
Pumpset energised (No.)	5725 (Fifth Plan)	35952 (Sixth Plan)	528% increase during Sixth Plan.

Installation of pollution control devices

***292 SHRI V. SOBHANADRESSWARA RAO :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to install modern scientific devices to control pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take any stringent measures for proper administration of the provisions of the anti-pollution laws; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The devices include :

— improved systems for physical, chemical and biological treatment, utilisation, recycling and disposal of solid and liquid wastes; and

— high efficiency electrostatic precipitators, filters and scrubbers for control of emissions.

(c) Yes, Sir;

(d) Since the provisions of the existing anti-pollution laws were inadequate, the Government recently got enacted the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to enable enforcement of stringent measures including deterrent penalties and closure of polluting installations.

World Bank aided social forestry programme in Kerala

***293. DR. SUDHIR ROY :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are

aware of the Rs. 60-crore World Bank aided social forestry programme in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether the project is sound from the feasibility as well as viability angle ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The project outlay is of the order of approximately Rs. 60 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir. The project is based on sound assumptions, feasible and economically viable.

Test result of water drained into sea from Tarapur project

***294. PROF. K. V. THOMAS :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether common salt prepared from sea water near Tarapur Atomic Energy Project is radio-active;

(b) whether test results of water drained into the sea from Tarapur during the last six months are available; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI V. SHIVRAJ PATIL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) All results are available.

(c) The results show that the discharges are far below the limits set for the purpose.

Prediction of monsoon variations to plan crop patterns

***295. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state -

(a) whether it is a fact that the latest research in the country has made it possible to predict monsoon variations area-wise to enable farmers to plan their crop patterns and prevent losses; and

(b) if so, the specific measures contemplated by Government to put the results of this research to the benefit of farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fencing of Assam-Bangladesh border

*296. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assam Accord envisaged fencing of Assam-Bangladesh border with speed and urgency;

(b) if so, whether the work of fencing which was stopped earlier has been resumed;

(c) what is the progress of the work since the Assam Accord was arrived at; and

(d) when the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Assam Accord envisaged erection of physical barriers at appropriate places and construction of border road to prevent future infiltration and to facilitate petrolling by security forces.

(b) to (d) It has been decided to take up the construction of border road etc. all along the Indo-Bangladesh border. Instructions have been issued for taking

up the survey work for border road on Assam-Bangladesh border on priority basis. Other measures to augment vigilance on the border are also being taken. The question of border fence will be taken up after construction of roads.

Performance of Modern Food Industries (India) Limited

*297. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working of the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited has been unsatisfactory resulting in declining profits;

(b) if so, the capacity utilisation of various units during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the factors responsible for the unsatisfactory performances; and

(d) the measures taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) The Company is a profit-making enterprise. While the profit went up from Rs. 204.73 lakhs in 1982-83 to Rs. 223.29 lakhs in 1983-84, it declined to Rs. 139.14 lakhs in 1984-85. The profit in 1985-86 is expected to be higher than in 1984-85.

(b) A Statement showing the capacity utilisation of various units during the years 1982-83 to 1984-85, yearwise, is given below.

(c) The main factors which adversely affected the profitability during 1984-85 are as follows :—

(i) increase in the production cost

on account of increase in expenditure on (a) salaries, allowances and bonus and (b) power and fuel. In the case of bread and concentrate for aerated beverages, lower production also contributed to increase in production cost. Lower production in the case of bread was mainly due to a significant decline in demand from nutrition feeding programmes.

- (ii) The prices of bread, refined soya oil/de-oiled cake and beverage concentrate did not go up. In fact, the price of bread at certain units of the Company was reduced and there was a decline in the prices of refined soya oil and de-oiled cake.

(d) In order to improve profitability, the Company has been advised, *inter alia*.

- (i) to undertake a critical review of the units which are not doing well and based on that, devise appropriate remedial measures;
- (ii) to reduce dependence on sale of bread for nutrition feeding programmes and to initiate appropriate marketing measures to push up commercial sales; and
- (iii) to ensure that available manpower is effectively deployed and that there is no surplus manpower with any individual unit.

Statement

Capacity utilisation (percentage)

Name of unit	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4
1. Bread :			
Ahmedabad	48.33	54.01	54.50
Bangalore	96.70	90.77	91.27
Bombay	75.56	85.76	88.14
Calcutta	48.71	44.55	42.11
Chandigarh	46.46	28.35	31.40
Cochin	91.41	90.35	91.36
Delhi	106.21*	95.57	92.73
Hyderabad	84.82	75.49	58.32
Indore	30.35	26.15	26.83
Jaipur	36.60	34.06	27.97
Kanpur	86.49	62.26	53.73

1	2	3	4
Madras	...	98.72	102.16
Ranchi	...	35.98	29.88
2. Fruit juice bottling plant, Delhi	...	11.00	30.00
3. Edible oil plant, Ujjain :			45.00
Solvent plant	...	37.00	7.00@
Oil refinery	...	17.00	19.00
4. Extruder food	...		
Unit, Jaipur	...	Not set up	29.00
			25.00

Based on annual capacity for/2 lines and 3 months' capacity for 3rd line in Delhi unit which went into production in the last quarter of 1982-83.

@ The plant worked for 4 months only during the year as modification/improvements were being carried out.

[Translation]

Malpractices in ration shops in Delhi

*298. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received against ration shop owners in Delhi for supplying sub-standard ration material or for indulging in other malpractices since 1st January, 1986; and

(b) the action taken against the defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) According to the Delhi Administration, 608 complaints of various types were received by them against fair price shop owners during 1.1.1986 to 15.7.1986.

(b) During 1.1.1986 to 15.7.1986, 673 fair price shops were inspected by the Enforcement staff of the Food, Supplies

and Consumer Affairs Department of Delhi Administration. In 525 cases, departmental action has been initiated on account of variations in stocks and other irregularities. In 16 cases involving serious irregularities FIRs have been lodged against the fair price shop owners.

[English]

Surrender by underground MNF members

*299. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Mizo National Front members who have come over-ground and surrendered with their arms with the agreed time-frame; and

(b) the details of the arms and weapons surrendered ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) 534 Mizo National Front members (excluding 154 Family members) have come overground.

(b) 212 weapons which include, Light Machine guns, Sub-Machine guns,

Self-loading rifles, Semi automatic rifles, .303 rifles, rocket launchers, 12 Bore guns etc. have been surrendered. 20,185 rounds of ammunition, thirteen hand-grenades and three wireless sets have also been surrendered.

Implementation of social forestry scheme

***300. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :**

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of plantations, distribution of seedlings and allocation of funds under the centrally sponsored scheme on social forestry including rural fuelwood plantations for the year 1984-85;

(b) whether the utilization certificates were received before releasing of further grants; and

(c) the details of funds diverted by States to other purposes ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) The details asked for under the centrally sponsored schemes of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation are as follows :

Allocations to States/UTs	Rs. 19.00 crores
Plantations raised	90,365 hectares
Seedlings distributed	25.35 crores

(b) States/UTs take time to furnish utilisation certificates because of procedural requirements involving proper verification by the Civil Accounts Organisation as well. Withholding of Central grant would have adversely affected plantation operations which are time bound. Hence the Central grant was released during 1984-85 on the basis of the periodical progress reports submitted by the States/UTs.

(c) According to the report of the

Comptroller and Auditor General for the year 1984-85, funds to the tune of Rs.78.65 lakhs were diverted to schemes/works not connected with this scheme in Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Mizoram.

"Ganga Cleaning Project"

***301. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Ganga Cleaning Project was recently launched by the Prime Minister;

(b) how much work has been completed since then up-to-date;

(c) the phased plan in this regard; and

(d) which are the rivers from the South to be taken up similarly for cleaning and purification purposes ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Though the Ganga Action Plan was formally launched as a People's Project by the Prime Minister on 14th June, 1986, work had started earlier. As on 31st July, 1986, 27 schemes at a cost of Rs. 16.88 crores in U.P., 11 Schemes at a cost of Rs. 1.72 crores in Bihar and 34 schemes at a cost of Rs. 12.19 crores in West Bengal have been sanctioned. Out of these, one scheme at Hardwar at a cost of Rs. 0.62 crore and one scheme at Ram Nagar, near Varanasi, at a cost of Rs. 0.09 crore have since been completed.

(c) The Central Ganga Authority has approved a work programme for the three States of U. P., Bihar and West Bengal at a total cost of Rs. 292.31 crores. Out of this; expenditure during the 7th Five Year Plan will be limited to Rs 240 crores. It is expected that the schemes taken up under the Programme will be completed during the 7th Plan period.

(d) It is expected that the experience gained in implementing the Ganga Action

Plan will be of use in similar programme for other rivers. However, no scheme on the lines of the Ganga Action Plan has been envisaged at present for the rivers in South.

Sanctuary for Black Bucks in Orissa

***302. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned and released to Orissa for the establishment of a Sanctuary to protect the Black Bucks near Bhetnoi in Ganjam district, Orissa;

(b) whether land has been acquired and work has been started; and

(c) when the establishment of the sanctuary will be completed ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) No amount is sanctioned for the establishment of a sanctuary. Funds for its better conservation can be considered for release only after a sanctuary has been established by the State Government.

(b) According to the information received from the State Government of Orissa, the sanctuary has not yet been established at Bhetnoi and no land has been acquired for the same.

(c) No specific date can be given, as it is upto the State Government when, and whether or not, to establish a sanctuary near Bhetnoi.

Public awareness campaign for cleaning of river Ganga

***303. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount earmarked for being spent to 'purify' the river 'Ganga' and the part of this earmarked for being spent on the Ganga cleaning operations in West Bengal stretch of this river;

(b) whether any amount is being spent on a "Public awareness campaign" out of the total capital outlay;

(c) the major advertising agencies involved, the manner of their selection and amount payable to each one of them; and

(d) the mode of the media campaign launched by these agencies and its impact on different sections of the people responsible for the pollution of the river ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) The Central Ganga Authority has approved a Works Programme for the three States of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal at a total cost of Rs. 292.31 crores, subject to the stipulation that expenditure on schemes taken up for execution during the 7th Five Year Plan will be limited to Rs. 240 crores. In the Works Programme the schemes proposed by West Bengal Government amount to Rs. 133.55 Crores.

(b) Till 30.6.86 an amount of Rs. 16.65 lacs has been spent on information and public awareness programmes.

(c) The Ganga Project Directorate itself has not engaged any advertising agency for this purpose. The selection of any advertising agency or payment to it, therefore, does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Delay in implementation of Central projects in Bihar

***304. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI ANIL BASU :**

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the 25 Central Projects approved in the State of Bihar have been delayed by one to five years;

(b) the details of these projects including escalation of cost in each case;

(c) the present stage of completion of the projects; and

(d) the time by which these projects will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The details of 25 Central Projects

under implementation in Bihar as reported to us are given in the Statement given below.

(c) The projects are at present in different stages of completion. The reasons for delay have been identified and steps are being taken to avoid further slippage.

(d) The anticipated time of completion of each project is indicated in column 6 of the Statement given below.

15. Kahalgaon Transmission Lines Stage-I (NTPC)	-do-	9/84	3/90	3/91	12	174.48	174.48	Nil
<hr/>								
Total						1283.12	1836.14	553.02
<hr/>								
Others								
16. Munidih UG (BCCL)	Coal	11/65	3/72	3/89	204	15.49	132.07	116.58
17. Bhalgera	-do-	10/80	3/85	3/91	72	46.22	46.22	Nil
18. Sudamdih	-do-	12/62	3/71	3/88	204	37.62	94.65	57.03
19. Madhuband Washery	-do-	3/85	3/89	3/89	0	71.90	71.90	Nil
20. Dhori West OC	-do-	8/81	3/90	3/90	0	33.30	56.00	22.70
21. Selected Dhori/New Kalyani	-do-	8/81	3/90	3/90	0	24.38	37.00	12.62
22. Captive Power (HFL)	-Barauni Fertiliser-	11/81	12/85	11/86	11	35.61	47.39	11.78
23. Bokaro 4 MT Expansion	Steel	5/78	3/77	2/88	131	947.24	2071.96	1124.72
24. Kahalgaon (STPP)	Power	2/85	9/92	7/92	(—)2	884.15	884.15	Nil
25. Kamedpur-Jalpaiguri Rly. Line (Doubling)	Railway	4/85	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	42.92	42.92	Nil
<hr/>								
Total (Others)						2138.83	3384.26	1245.43
Grand Total						3426.95	5220.40	1793.45

"Medical plants facing extinction"

***305. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI :**

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Botanical Survey of India has identified about 20 medicinal plants facing extinction;

(b) if so, whether adequate measures have been taken to protect these plants; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Botanical Survey of India is cultivating rare plants of medicinal importance in their Botanic Garden at Calcutta and Experimental Gardens located at different parts of India, in order to evolve methodologies for their propagation, multiplication acclimatization and suitability for large-scale cultivation. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and organisations under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are also engaged in scientific propagation of medicinal plants. Trade and commerce in endangered plants are not permitted under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Organisations receiving foreign contributions in Orissa

2798. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the non-official religious organisations in the country are regularly getting donations and contributions from many foreign countries for taking up developmental projects;

(b) If so, the names of organisations

which have received such donations and contributions from foreign countries either from the foreign Government or from non-official organisations during the last three years with the amount in cash or kind in Orissa;

(c) what are the rules and conditions of receiving aid from foreign countries by such organisations; and

(d) whether the Indo-German Society has donated/contributed any such aids either in cash or in kind to any non-official organisations in India and particularly in Orissa, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Large number of organisations in Orissa have received contributions from foreign countries during the last three years and as such it is not feasible to furnish the name and amount of foreign contribution received by each organisations due to the voluminous nature of the information sought.

(c) The organisations should either get themselves registered or obtain prior permission of the Central Government for receiving foreign contribution and comply with the provisions the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act.

(d) No intimation has so far been received about receipt of donation or foreign contribution by organisations in India from an organisation of this name.

Plantation of red oil palm in A & N Islands

2799. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that red oil palm plantation has been a

success in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and increasing the plantation to 50,000 hectares in the Bay Islands can save a huge amount of foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) Andaman & Nicobar Islands is suitable for undertaking extensive oil palm cultivation. Starting with a plantation by Andaman & Nicobar Island Forest Department over 160 hectares of forest land in 1975-76 the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation has raised red oil palm plantation over an area of 1433 hectares.

In view of certain apprehensions over the appropriateness of converting ecologically sensitive tropical rain forests into red oil palm plantation it has been decided that further planting should be restricted to 400 hectares or the area already clear felled, whichever is less.

Selection of ex-servicemen for Mother Dairy booths

2800. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-servicemen selected so far by Mother Dairy as concessionaires for milk, fruit and vegetable booths;

(b) the number of these ex-servicemen whose contracts have been terminated so far; and

(c) details thereof with reasons of cancellation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c) 437 ex-servicemen were selected as concession-

aires for milk booths during the period January, 1981 to June, 1986 and 14 for Fruit & Vegetable shops during the period January, 1985 (when the scheme commenced) to June, 1986 by the Mother Dairy, Delhi.

Milk Booth contracts of 372 ex-servicemen were terminated during the period January, 1981 to June, 1986, for reasons as indicated below :—

(i) Agreements terminated by the Dairy in terms of various clauses of the agreements.	204
(2) Agreements terminated due to notices given by the concessionaires as per clause of the agreement.	161
(3) Agreements terminated due to death of concessionaires.	10
	—————
	372
	—————

Contracts of 10 ex-servicemen for Fruit & Vegetable shops were terminated during the period January 1985 to June 1986 due to the following reasons :—

(i) Agreement terminated by Dairy in terms of various clauses of the agreements.	4
(ii) Agreements terminated due to notices given by concessionaires as per clause of the agreement.	6
	—————
	10
	—————

Presently, the concessionaires of all the 300 Milk Booths and 4 (out of 11) Vegetable and Fruit Shops of Mother Dairy, Delhi are ex-servicemen.

South-West monsoon

2801. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South-West monsoon which set in somewhat behind the schedule in most parts of the country as shown a rather subdued progress during the last one and a half months; and

(b) how far it has hit the timely sowing operations and kharif target as things stand at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY & IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There are 35 meteorological sub-divisions in the whole country. According to sub-division wise rainfall distribution as on 30th July, 1986, the rainfall was normal in 21 sub-divisions, excess in 2 sub-divisions and deficient in 12 sub-divisions. The number of sub-divisions with normal/excess rainfall this year (23) compares favourably with the corresponding figure of 23-25 during the period 1983-85, which were good monsoon years.

(b) The pre-monsoon/monsoon showers during the month of June, this year facilitated showing of the Kharif crops. The rains have revived after the break in the monsoon during the first fortnight of July. The overall position in respect of kharif crop targets is satisfactory.

Shortage of fuel-wood

2802. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to meet the acute shortage of fuel-wood in the country;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to improve the survival of plantations for tackling this problem; and

(c) if so, whether some suggestions have been obtained from experts to solve the country's ecological crisis created by deforestation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A two-pronged strategy consisting of increasing the availability of fire-wood through massive afforestation and reduction in demand through popularising non-conventional energy sources, improved chullahas and fuel efficient crematoria has been taken up.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is being achieved through improved planting stock and planting practices, closer supervision and systematic inspection by the officials of the Forest Department, regular monitoring by the State and the Central Government and through enlisting people's participation/cooperation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Modernisation of conventional rice mills

2803. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to modernise the conventional rice mills;

(b) if so, the number of conventional rice mills set up in Orissa that have been modernised in the last three years; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of Orissa has reported that 244 conventional rice mills consisting of one battery of hullers, 186 huller-cum-shellers and 57 shellers have been modernised.

Police force for Delhi

2804. **SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total police force sanctioned for the Union Territory of Delhi in different categories, separately;

(b) whether personnel from any other special forces of the Central Government or the State Government are also brought into Delhi from time to time;

(c) if so, break-up thereof, month-

1.	Commissioner of Police	1
2.	Addl. Commissioner of Police	8
3.	Dy. Commissioner of Police	42
4.	Asstt. Commissioner of Police	143
5.	Inspector	487
6.	Sub-Inspector	2933
7.	Asst. Sub Inspector	2229
8.	Head Constable	6940
9.	Constable	22,949
10.	Stenographer	71
11.	Civilian	30
12.	Class Iv	1313
Total		37146

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Statement is given below.

(d) The cost of forces mentioned in Part (b) of the question is met under Head, Major Head 255 Police. A-12, Police A-12 (1) Directions and Administ-

wise, source-wise and category-wise since January, 1985;

(d) how the cost of the forces mentioned in part (b) above, is met; and

(e) the total amount spent since January, 1985 and the proportion in which the costs have been met from different sources/budget heads ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Category-wise strength of Delhi Police is as under :—

ration, A-12 (1) (5) Professional and Special services.

(e) A total amount of Rs. 3,38,39,300.03 has been spent since January, 1985. This has been met under Major Head 255 Police, A-12 Police, A-12(1) Directions and Administration, A-12 (1) (5) Professional and Special Services.

Statement

Break up of special police of the Central Government and the State Governments brought into Delhi during the period from 1.1.1985 to 30.6.1986

S. No.	Period	Coys	CRPF	TSP	SSB	MPSAF	BSF	HAP	PAC	RAC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Jan, '85	40	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Feb, 85	28	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—
3.	March, '86	28	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—
4.	April, '85	26	1	2½	6	2	—	—	—	—	—
5.	May, '85	33	—	—	6	2	3	—	—	—	—
6.	June '86	30	—	—	6	—	3	—	—	—	—
7.	July, '85	34	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	August, '85	42	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Sept., '85	47	—	—	6	2	4	4	3	3	—
10.	Oct., '85	56	—	—	6	2	6	—	3	23	9
11.	Nov., '85	60	—	—	6	2	6	—	3	25	9
12.	Dec., '85	63	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13. Jan., 86'	63	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	25	—
14. Feb., 86'	67	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	3	—	—
15. March, 86'	62	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—
16. April, 86'	62	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. May, 86'	55	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	15	—
18. June, 86'	41	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	15	3

Narmada Sagar Project

2806. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any discussions has been held at the meeting of the Environmental Evaluation Committee regarding the environmental problem arising out of the Narmada Sagar Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main environmental problems arising out of the Narmada Sagar Project;

(d) whether the project is likely to be delayed as a result of the environmental problems; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to solve those problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Environmental Appraisal Committee has already considered the project four times but due to inadequate data complete assessment has not been possible.

(c) The main environmental issues relating to Narmada Sagar Project are :

—Loss of 41587 29 ha of good quality forest rich in flora & fauna;

—Displacement of 86,512 persons including tribals;

—Loss of wildlife habitat;

—Higher incidence of salinity & water logging in the Command; and

—Higher incidence of water born diseases.

(d) & (e) Phased action plans to im-

plement mitigative and preventive measures are under preparation by the project authorities to enable expeditious consideration of the project.

Electric power from tidal energy

2807 SHRI SRI BALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa Engineering Firm has taken up a project to generate electric power from tidal energy in collaboration with the Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved so far;

(c) whether Department of Science and Technology has also been approached for any assistance/cooperation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]**Demand and supply of sugar to U.P.**

2808. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar demanded by Uttar Pradesh from January 1986 to July 1986, month-wise;

(b) the quantity of sugar allotted to

Uttar Pradesh during the said period, month-wise;

(c) the quantity of sugar lifted by Uttar Pradesh during the said period; and

(d) whether Uttar Pradesh was not supplied sugar as per requirement; if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (d) Monthly levy sugar quotas are allotted on the basis of uniform norms and not on the basis of demand/requests received from the State Government. The levy sugar quotas were revised upward in October, 1983, based on 425 gms. per capita availability for the projected population as on 1.10.1983. Accordingly, a monthly levy quota of 50466 tonnes of levy sugar is allotted to U. P. Government since October, 1983. Beside this, a small quantity of levy sugar is also allotted for the BSF, CRPF and ITBP personnel stationed in the State. U. P. Government are themselves arranging lifting of levy sugar from the factories and distribution thereof through the Public Distribution System. Thus, it is the responsibility of the State Government to arrange the lifting and distribution of the entire allotted quantity of levy sugar through the PDS in the State.

[English]

Recruitment of CRPF and BSF

2809. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the location of recruitment centres of the CRPF and BSF during 1985-86;

(b) the dates of recruitment, the number of applicants and the number recruited in each case; and

(c) the composition of the recruitment boards in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and would be laid down on the table of the House, in due course.

Use of mustard oil in manufacture of vanaspati

2810. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision to reduce the percentage of inclusion of expeller mustard/rapeseed oil in the manufacture of vanaspati;

(b) if so, the reduced percentage;

(c) whether it will also bring down the prices of vanaspati; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) Government has banned the usage of Expeller mustard/rapeseed oil in the manufacture of vanaspati from 1st August, 1986 so that it may have a salutary effect on the prices of edible oils including mustard oil which is used by the common man for direct consumption.

(c) and (d) There may not be any impact on the prices of vanaspati which are presently ruling at a reasonable level.

Recruitment to Delhi Police from Himachal Pradesh

2811. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 508 on 26th February, 1986 regarding recruitment to Delhi Police from neighbouring States and state :

(a) whether any recruitment to the Delhi Police and the Delhi Armed Police has since been made from Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the places alongwith the dates on which this recruitment was made by the Team from Delhi;

(c) the total number of candidates recruited as constables in Himchal Pradesh at each station of recruitment;

(d) the total number of persons recruited alongwith the number reported for selection at each place of selection; and

(e) whether the normal concessions in height and chest measurement for which the people of the State are eligible in the Army was also allowed in this case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recruitment was conducted at Dharamshala on 2.6.1986 and at Simla on 10.6.1986.

(c) 145 candidates from Dharamshala and 72 candidates from Simla were recruited provisionally.

(d) 371 candidates appeared at Dharamshala and 231 at Simla. Out of these 145 candidates from Dharamshala and 72 candidates from Simla were selected provisionally.

(e) The relaxation upto 5 cms in height and chest is permissible to the residents of hill areas under the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1985, which was given to these candidates where necessary.

Seniority list in Indian Statistical Service

2812. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD

SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on 11 February, 1986 the Supreme Court of India directed the Government of India to prepare a seniority list of grade IV officers of the Indian Statistical Service as on 11 February, 1986;

(b) if so, whether Government have prepared that list and got approved by the Supreme Court;

(c) whether Government have received representations against the prepared seniority list;

(d) if so, the nature of the objections raised by the aggrieved officers and decisions of Government communicated to them; if no decisions has been communicated to them, reasons therefor;

(e) whether officers who have worked/ have been working against the posts on *ad hoc* basis which are not included in the grade IV of the ISS and controlled by the individual departments have also been given places in that seniority list; and

(f) if so, the particulars of these officers alongwith reasons thereon ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The revised seniority list was prepared. However, there is no directive in the judgement for such an approval,

(c) and (d) Certain representations have been received on the final seniority list, circulated on 8.5.86, reiterating generally the demands made earlier against the draft seniority list that (a) *ad hoc* appointees against cadre posts in Grade IV only should be covered, and (b) the *inter se* seniority in the feeder grade should be preserved and the senior feeder grade personnel who had not been given *ad hoc*

appointments should also be given regular appointments in Grade IV as their juniors, who were holding *ad hoc* appointments were given such benefit. These contentions had been taken due note of while finalising the seniority list, in the light of the legal opinion on the implications of the judgement. While circulating the seniority list it has also been mentioned that representations not covered in this list had all been rejected. Hence no further replies are necessary.

(e) and (f) In the light of the legal opinion on the judgement, all eligible *ad hoc* appointees whether holding cadre posts or ex-cadre posts have been appointed to Grade IV of ISS and included in the seniority list. It is not possible to separate the *ad hoc* appointees as holding cadre posts and as holding ex-cadre posts. since, on the basis of availability of vacancies from time to time, there has been a continuous and two way movement of these officers between cadre and ex-cadre posts.

Indo-French agreement for components of nuclear power plant

2813. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently an agreement has been signed between India and France regarding some vital components for India's nuclear power plants to be supplied by the French Company, Companies Fracaise de Force et Foundaries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Plan investment in agriculture sector

2814. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS

MUNSI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the actual plan investment in agriculture sector in West Bengal during Fifth and Sixth Plans with targets fixed for output;

(b) the actual achievements made; and

(c) if there was a shortfall, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) The actual Plan investment in agriculture sector in West Bengal during the 5th Plan (1974-79) and Sixth Plan was Rs. 114.92 crores and Rs. 215.49 crores respectively.

As regards targets for output and achievements, the Statement is given below.

(c) It is obvious from the Statement that neither the Fifth Plan targets nor the Sixth Plan targets for foodgrains could be achieved. The maximum production of foodgrains recorded during the Fifth Plan and Sixth Plan is 89.70 lakh tonnes (1977-78) and 92.57 lakh tonnes (1984-85) compared to the corresponding targets of 105 lakh tonnes and 120 lakh tonnes respectively. Major foodgrains grown in the State are rice, wheat and pulses and among cash crops jute is by far the most important crop. Though the production and productivity of rice showed significant increase in recent years, trend-in-area was marked by fluctuations. Despite the increase in the productivity of wheat, area under that crop showed some decline. In the case of pulses both production and productivity remained stagnant in recent years. According to the Report of the Working Group on Agriculture, against a target of 7 lakh hectares set for irrigation during the Sixth Plan period, actual coverage achieved was only 3 lakh hectares.

Considering the past achievements and the production prospects during the Seventh Plan period, a more realistic target of 100 lakh tonnes has been fixed for the Seventh Plan.

Statement

Targets and achievements of major agricultural output during the Fifth & Sixth Plan-West Bengal

		Unit	Fifth Plan Target- (Peak tar- getted production)	Actual 1978-79	Sixth Plan Target (1980-85)	Actual 1984-85
1.	Foodgrains	Lakh tonnes	105	80.45*	120	92.57
2.	Oilseeds	—do—	1	0.93	2	2.42
3.	Sugarcane	—do—	20	18.85	26	7.70
4.	Jute & Mesta	Lakh bales of 180 kg.	43	41.24	45	44.65

*Peak production of 89.70 lakh tonnes was achieved in 1977-78.

Plants causing allergy

2815. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether “Putranjiva” sapling is one of the several plants that cause allergy; and

(b) whether many other allergy causing plants are being planted inadvertently under mass afforestation plans in various parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) As per the Report received from Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute, University of Delhi, Putranjiva is not included in the list of common offending allergenic pollens. In their opinion, it is of negligible allergenic significance.

(b) According to the same Report, as compared to grasses and weeds, trees are of the least allergenic significance. So far no report has been received from any State/UT Government about adverse allergic effects of trees planted throughout the country under the afforestation programme.

*[Translation]***Scheme for protection of trees with the help of village panchayats**

2816. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a scheme not only for nurturing plants but also for protection of trees, to be formulated and implemented with the help of village panchayats like afforestation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) One of the important planks of the national policy on afforestation of wastelands is the involvement of the community, at all stages from nursery raising to plantation and protection. Raising of community woodlots is already a part of the ongoing externally assisted Social Forestry Projects in many States. Elements of social fencing, that is, promoting the community's resolve and ability to protect their own forests by themselves and a viable scheme of equitable distribution

of such forest produce are inherent in the concept of village panchayat forests.

[English]

Delay in payment of pension by public sector banks

2817. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received complaints from pensioners regarding delays in payment of pension through the nationalised banks; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in respect of these grievances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. These complaints generally fall into two categories—

(i) Delay in crediting the pension on the last working day of the month; and

(ii) Delay in payment of relief on pension.

To eliminate such delays Government and the Reserve Bank of India have issued instructions to the Public Sector Banks who are disbursing pension, respectively.

Clearance of irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh

2818. SHRI ARVIND NETAM :

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many irrigation cases of Madhya Pradesh State have been received by Union Government under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 till date, year-wise details thereof;

(b) on how many cases objections have been raised more than once;

(c) how many cases have been rejected with reasons of rejection;

(d) how many cases are still pending for disposal, year-wise details;

(e) in how many cases administrative sanction was issued and works started prior to 25 October, 1980; and

(f) whether some of the schemes are financed by World Bank and the work is held up for want of the clearance only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No cases were received in 1980, 1981 and 1982. Twelve, one hundred and sixteen, twenty seven and two cases have been received in 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 respectively.

(b) Objections were not raised in any case. Only wanting essential information was sought.

(c) Nine cases. All the cases were rejected on account of violation of the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(d) Four cases, all received in 1984 are pending with the Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife for disposal. One case of 1983, ninety two cases of 1984, seventeen cases of 1985 and one case of 1986 are being treated as closed on account of non-submission of wanting information by the State Government.

(e) In all 64 cases in respect of proposals received in the Department, administrative sanction was issued and work started prior to 25th October, 1980, according to the information submitted by the State Government.

(f) As indicated in the proposals submitted by the State Government, some schemes are proposed to be financed by World Bank Assistance. A scheme involving forest lands cannot be implemented

without prior approval of the Government of India under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for the diverting of the forest lands concerned.

Direction to release children from Jails

2819. SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has given a directive to all the State Governments to release from their jails mentally or physically handicapped or lost and abandoned children, who have been kept there for safe custody;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey of such physically or mentally handicapped and lost or abandoned children in the various jails in the country;

(c) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to segregate them from the hardened criminals, smugglers and other anti-social elements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Although no survey has been conducted, the State Governments were asked to give this information and based on their reports a Statement below.

(d) The Government have asked the State Governments to transfer children from jails to Children's Homes.

Statement

Prison Statistics

As on 31.12.1985

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Children in Jails
1	2	3
1.	(Hyderabad) Andhra Pradesh	10 (as on 30.6. 1985)
2.	(Dispur) Assam	112 (as on 30.6.1985)
3.	(Patna) Bihar	—
4.	(Gandhinagar) Gujarat	—
5.	(Chandigarh) Haryana	7
6.	(Simla) Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	(Jammu/Srinagar) Jammu and Kashmir	13 (as on 30.6.1985)
8.	(Bangalore) Karnataka	—

1	2	3
9.	(Trivandrum) Kerala	3
10.	(Bhopal) Madhya Pradesh	5
11.	(Bombay) Maharashtra	1
12.	(Imphal) Manipur	2 (as on 30.6.1985)
13.	(Shillong) Meghalaya	16
14.	(Kohima) Nagaland	4
15.	(Bhubaneswar) Orissa	61
16.	(Chandigarh) Punjab	58 (As on 31.12.84)
17.	(Jaipur) Rajasthan	—
18.	(Gangtok) Sikkim	1 (as on 30.6.1985)
19.	(Madras) Tamil Nadu	—
20.	(Agartala) Tripura	23 (as on 30.6.85)
21.	(Lucknow) Uttar Pradesh	21 (as on 30.6.1984)
22.	(Calcutta) West Bengal	446 (as on 30.6.1985)
23.	(Port Blair) Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2
24.	(Itanagar) Arunachal Pradesh	—
25.	(Chandigarh) Chandigarh	2 (as on 30.6.1985)

1	2	3
26.	(Silvasa) Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
27.	(Delhi) Delhi	—
28.	(Panaji) Goa, Daman & Diu	—
29.	(Kavaratti) Lakshadweep	No prisons
30.	(Aizwal) Mizoram	7
31.	(Pondicherry) Pondicherry	—
Total		795

Population below poverty line

2820. SHRI DHARAMVIR SINGH TYAGI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the 'Times of India' dated 13 July, 1986 about a seminar held in New Delhi recently at which scholars have challenged the veracity of the official figure of 37 percent of the population being below the poverty line; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Seminar referred to in Part 'a' of the Question is the one entitled 'Right to Work' organised by Citizens for Democracy, Hind Mazdoor Sabha and some other Organisations. The Times of India, New Delhi edition dated 13th July, 1986 reported in this regard as follows :—

"Government data showed that only 37 percent of the population was below the poverty line. But, according to a study by Mr. Kansal, the figure was 45 percent."

In the Paper "A Note on the Incidence of Poverty and Consumption Inequality in India" by Dr. S. M. Kansal of the Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi, the estimate of poverty at All India level for 1983 has been indicated as 40.9 percent and not 45 percent as reported in the news item in the "Times of India" dated 13th July, 1986. The estimate of All India poverty ratio made by the Planning Commission for 1983-84 was 37.4 percent. The difference in these two estimates is due to the difference in the methodology adopted.

Ban on organisations receiving foreign funds

2821. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have withdrawn the permission from 36 organisations for receiving monetary contributions

from abroad and listed another 143 organisations which are considered to be of a political nature and are likely to be barred from receiving such funds; and

(b) if so, details thereof with amount of contribution received by each and reasons for withdrawing permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) :

(a) 27 organisations have been asked to obtain prior permission of the Central Government/prohibited from receiving any foreign contribution. 143 organisations have been specified as organisations

of 'political nature not being a political party' and thus have to obtain prior permission of the Central Government before accepting any foreign contribution.

(b) Statement-I given below shows the names of 27 organisations and the amount of foreign contribution received by them during the year 1985. These organisations have been prohibited/directed to obtain prior permission of the Central Government for receipt of any foreign contribution in public interest and for non compliance of the provisions of the FCRA. Statement-II given below shows the names of 143 organisations which have been specified as organisations of political nature not being a political party, under the Act.

Statement-I

Organisations directed to obtain prior permission/prohibited for receipt of foreign contributions

S.No.	Name of the association	Amount of foreign contribution reported to have been received during 1985.
1	2	3
1.	Advancing the Ministries of Gospel (India) International, Vijawada (A.P.)	Rs. 175.48 lakhs
2.	Roman Catholic Diocese of Kottar, Nagercoil (Tamil Nadu)	Rs. 48.59 lakhs
3.	Partnership Mission Society, Seilmet, Churchandpur, Manipur.	Rs. 60.12 lakhs
4.	Indian Baptist Mission, Bangalore (Karnataka)	Rs. 52.53 lakhs
5.	Community Service Society, Kanya Kumari (Tamil Nadu)	Intimation of foreign contribution not received.
6.	Indian Evangelical Church of Christ, Hyderabad (A.P.)	Rs. 15.58 lakhs
7.	Church of North India, Child Care Centre, New Delhi.	Rs. 205.68 lakhs
8.	Diocese of Varanasi, 45, Bishop's House, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	Rs. 41.43 lakhs
9.	Diocese of Tezpur, Tezpur (Assam)	Rs. 75.14 lakhs

1	2	3
10.	Daltonganj Catholic Diocese, Daltonganj, Palamau (Bihar)	Rs. 96.33 lakhs
11.	Roman Catholic Diocese of Eluru, Eluru (Andhra Pradesh)	Rs. 80.28 lakhs
12.	Diocese of Trichur, Bishop's House, Trichur (Kerala)	Rs. 58.98 lakhs
13.	Bible Society of India, Bangalore (Karnataka)	Intimation of receipt of foreign contribution not received.
14.	Xaxier Kelvani Mandal (P) Ltd., Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Rs. 112.69 lakhs
15.	Comprehensive Rural Operations Services Society (CROSS) Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	Rs. 220.92 lakhs
16.	Bhagalpur Prefecture Association, Bhagalpur (Bihar)	Rs. 56.03 lakhs
17.	Santhal Mission of the Northern Churches, Dumka (Bihar)	No. intimation of receipt of foreign contribution is received.
18.	Anand Niketan Ashram Trust, Anand Niketan Ashram, P.O. Rangpur (Gujarat)	Rs. 14.35 lakhs
19.	Udayan, Calcutta (West Bengal)	Rs. 4.91 lakhs
20.	Christian Institute for the Study of Religion & Society, Bangalore, (Karnataka)	Rs. 87.41 lakhs
21.	Salesians of Don Bosco, Dimapur, Shillong	Rs. 83.56 lakhs
22.	Shanti Niketan Social Service Centre, Pellareddy, Kalaspad Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh)	Rs. 3.43 lakhs
23.	Bhopal Technical & Vocational Training Centre, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	Intimation of receipt of foreign contribution not received
24.	Christian Social & Welfare Association, Kalaspad, Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh).	-do-
25.	Rural Action in Development Distt. Cuddapah (A. P.)	Rs. 10.08 lakhs

1	2	3
26.	Beracah Christian Mission Tiruchy	Intimation of receipt of foreign contribution not received.
27.	Siloam Christian Aid Mission Pvt. Ltd., Tiruchy	-do-

Statement-II

List of 142 organisations of political nature (not being a political party) notified under Section 5 (1) of the foreign contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

S. No. Name of the Organisation

1. All India Kisan Sabha, 16-C, Feroze Shah Road, New Delhi.
2. Bhartiya Khet Mazdoor Union, New Delhi.
3. All India Trade Union Congress, New Delhi.
4. All India Kisan Sabha, 4, Ashoka Road, New Delhi.
5. Centre of Indian Trade Unions, Calcutta.
6. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, New Delhi.
7. Indian National Trade Union Congress, Calcutta.
8. United Trade Union Congress, Calcutta.
9. National Front of Indian Trade Union, Calcutta.
10. All India Federation of University & College Teachers' Organisation, Calcutta.
11. All India LIC Employees Federation, Bombay.
12. All India Bank Employees Association, Delhi.
13. All India Defence Employees Federation, Pune.
14. All India State Govt. Employees Federation, Hyderabad.
15. All India Railwaymen's Federation, New Delhi.
16. Indian Railway Workers' Federation, New Delhi.
17. Bharatiya Railway Mazdoor Sangh Bombay.
18. All India Loco Running Staff Association, Assam.
19. Government Employees National Forum, Nagpur.
20. All India Federation of Electricity Employees, Nagpur.
21. National Federation of Posts & Telegraph Employees (K. L. Moza Group), New Delhi.
22. Trade Union Co-ordination Centre, Calcutta.

1	2
23.	Progressive Labour Union, Durgapur, W. Bengal.
24.	Kerala Trade Union Front, Trichur.
25.	Swantantra Thozilali Union, Calicut.
26.	Swantantra Thozilali Union, Kavour, Calicut.
27.	Labour Progressive Federation, Madras.
28.	Anna Thozhir Sangha Peravai, Madras.
29.	State Central Labour Union, Srinagar, J & K
30.	Sarva Shramik Sangh, Bombay.
31.	Bharatiya Kamgar Sena, Bombay.
32.	National Labour Coordination Council, Calcutta.
33.	United Trade Union Congress, Calcutta.
34.	National Labour Organisation, Ahmedabad.
35.	All India Students Federation, New Delhi.
36.	All India Youth Federation, Delhi.
37.	Student Federation of India, Calcutta.
38.	Democratic Youth Federation, Calcutta.
39.	Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parisad, Bombay.
40.	Democratic Students Organisation, Calcutta.
41.	Comsomal, Calcutta.
42.	Revolutionary Youth Organisation, Calcutta.
43.	Progressive Democratic Students Union, Hyderabad.
44.	Radical Students Union, Hyderabad.
45.	Punjab Students Union.
46.	All Indian Sikh Students Federation, Amritsar.
47.	Kerala Students Congress, Kottayam. (K. M. Mani Group).
48.	Kerala Students Congress, Kottayam, (K. M. George Group).
49.	West Bengal Chhatra Parisad, Calcutta.
50.	World Tamil Youth Federation, Madras.
51.	National Federation of Indian Women, New Delhi.
52.	Samajwadi Mahila Sabha, Pune, Maharashtra.
53.	Nikhil Bangga Mahila Sangha, Calcutta.

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54. Islamic Study, Circle, Srinagar.
 55. Awami Action Committee, J & K, Srinagar.
 56. All J & K Awami Maqbool Mahaz.
 57. J & K People's League, Srinagar.
 58. Ujani Asom Rajya Parishad, Gauhati.
 59. Tribal Front, Agartala
 60. Communist League of India Baroda.
 61. All India Muslim Majlis-E-I-Mushwarat, Delhi.
 62. Tabligh Jameet, New Delhi.
 63. All India Sarwa Seva Sangh, Wardha.
 64. Lok Neeti Parishad, New Delhi.
 65. Citizens for Democracy, New Delhi.
 66. Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, Santhal Parganas, Bihar,
 67. Nag Vidarbha Andolan Samiti, Nagpur.
 68. Maha Vidarbha Rajya Sangharash Samiti.
 69. Marathwada Janata Vikas Parishad, Aurangabad.
 70. Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti, Komeka, Belgaun.
 71. The Kannada Pakhsa, Bangalore.
 72. Kannada Cheluvaligars, Bangalore.
 73. Dravida Khzhagam, Madras.
 74. Tamil Nadu Toilers Progressive Party, Madras.
 75. The Neelachakra, Cuttack.
 76. Dalit Panthers, Madala, Bombay.
 77. Dalit Panthers, Bhawani Path, Pune.
 78. People Union for Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights, New Delhi.
 79. All India Insurance Employees Association, Calcutta.
 80. All India National Life Insurance Employees Federation, Bombay.
 81. National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, New Delhi.
 82. Institute of Indian Labour, Calcutta.
 83. National Federation of Posts & Telegraph (Shashi Bhushan Group), New Delhi.
 84. Indian National Plantation Workers Federation, Assam.
 85. Anand Marg, Calcutta.

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86. Proutist Universal, New Delhi.
 87. Volunter Social Service, Allahabad.
 88. Seva Dharma Mission, Varanasi.
 89. Education Relief and Welfare Sector, Calcutta.
 90. Anand Marg Universal Relief Team, Calcutta.
 91. Universal Proutist Students Federation, New Delhi.
 92. Jamaat-E-Islami Hind, Delhi.
 93. Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh, Nagpur.
 94. Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar.
 95. Delhi Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Delhi.
 96. The J & K Islami Jamaat-E-Tulba.
 97. Anjuman Neerat-u-l-Islam, Srinagar.
 98. Jammu & Kashmir Muslim Aquaf Trust, Srinagar.
 99. The Jammu & Kashmir Islamic Study Circle.
 100. All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, New Delhi.
 101. Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, New Delhi.
 102. All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association, New Delhi.
 103. All India Indo-GDR Friendship Association, New Delhi.
 104. Indo-Czech Cultural Society, New Delhi.
 105. Indo-Bulgarian Friendship Association, New Delhi.
 106. India-China Friendship Association, New Delhi
 107. All India Dr. Dwarakanath Kotnis Memorial Committee, Calcutta.
 108. National Federation of Progressive Writers New Delhi.
 109. All India Association of Democratic Lawyers, New Delhi.
 110. General Union of Palestine Students (India Branch), New Delhi.
 111. Moral-Be-Armament (MRA) Pachgani, Maharashtra.
 112. Rashtra Seva Dal, Pune.
 113. Afghan Liberation Centre (ALC), New Delhi.
 114. Iranian Students Islamic Association (ISIA) or Union of Iranian Students Islamic Asscciation (USIA) Bangalore.
 115. Indian Youth Congress (I), New Delhi.
 116. Indian Youth Congress (S), New Delhi.

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117. National Students Union of India (I), New Delhi.
118. National Students Union of India (S), New Delhi.
119. Yuva Janta, New Delhi.
120. Janta Yuva Morcha, New Delhi.
121. Tamira-e-Milat, Hyderabad.
122. Students Islamic Union (SIU), Hyderabad.
123. Halqaa Tulba Islam, Patna
124. Students Islamic Movement in India (SIMI) Aligarh, U.P.
125. Jai Gurdev and Door Darshi party, Mathura.
126. Shiv Sena, Bombay.
127. Mass Movement, Bombay.
128. Human Rights Protection Committee, Trivandrum.
129. Akhil Bhartiya Nepali Bhasha Samiti, Darjeeling, W. Bengal.
130. Mahas-e-Azadi, J & K.
131. Jamaat Ahal-e-Hadis. J & K.
132. Rashtra Sevika Samiti Wardha (Maharashtra).
133. Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP). Bombay.
134. Revolutionary Students Organisation (RS) Kerala.
135. Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay,
136. Yuva Lok Dal, New Delhi.
137. Dal Khalsa Chandigarh,
138. Jammāt Ahle Hadis or All India Ahle-e-Hadis.
139. Jammāt-e-Islami, J & K, Srinagar.
140. Christian Action Group (CAG) Chaibasa Bihar.
141. Deeni Talimi Council, Lucknow.
142. Nadwat-ul-I-u-lemma, Lucknow.

Accident in HAL, Nasik

2822. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an accident took place recently in Hindustan Aeronautics limited, Nasik;

(b) if so, whether the accident occurred due to negligence of the authorities or lapse on the part of officials; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to avoid such accidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accident occurred on account of the failure of the deceased employee to observe safety regulation.

(c) HAL are observing all necessary safety regulations under the Factories Act.

Sittings of Bombay bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal in Goa.

2824. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal established at Bombay will also hold sittings at Panaji in Goa; and

(b) if so, details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b) The New Bombay Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal has territorial jurisdiction over union territory of Goa. The feasibility of holding circuit sittings of the Bench at Panaji is under examination.

Felling of trees by defence forces in the hills

2825 SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the demand for a large quantity of firewood that is required by the defence forces in the hills is met by felling of trees in the hills thereby causing lot of ecological harm to the hills; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to switch over to coal or other products so as to stop such deforestation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The Defence Forces are not engaged in the felling of trees in the hills in order to meet their requirements of firewood.

(b) Coal has been accepted as a basic

fuel for cooking, and is being used by the Defence Forces. Kerosene and LPG are also used as substitutes.

Dialogue between Planning Commission and State Government

2826. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has made a new exercise to develop better understanding between the Planning Commission and the State Governments;

(b) if so, whether the Chairman and the Members of the Planning Commission visited States and had a dialogue with the Chief Minister and discussed certain matters concerning the subject under their charge ;

(c) if so, whether these discussions will help in the mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan; and

(d) if so, to what extent the spot study by the Planning Commission has resulted in identifying the corrective measures required to be taken for achieving the objectives of the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (d) The Planning Commission had recently addressed all the States/UTs., vide Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission's D. O. letter dated March 6, 1986 to the Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories, suggesting the holding of a series of meetings between the Planning Commission and the Chief Ministers of groups of States on a regional basis to go into some of the aspects of macro-level planning, consultation, interaction with States etc. This proposal was a part of the process of fostering a continuing dialogue between the Planning Commission and the States. It was suggested that these meetings, for the time being, concentrate on three aspects of how planning could be made more useful

as an instrument of economic advancement for the whole country. The aspects suggested for discussion, were :

- (1) The planning process and methodology of drawing up the Five Year Plans and the Annual Plans;
- (2) Decentralised planning in the States; and
- (3) Monitoring of maintenance expenditure in respect of some important sectors like Irrigation, Power and Roads.

2. The States/UTs were requested to make available to the Planning Commission their considered views on the above three aspects of planning, after which the proposed meetings with the Chief Ministers could be held at suitable places in the different regions.

3. These meetings are, therefore, intended to focus attention and have fruitful discussions on certain specific aspects of planning and are not related to the mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan. These meetings are also not intended to be in the nature of any kind of spot study by the Planning Commission.

Clearance of forest land for irrigation projects in Karnataka

2827. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the acres of forest land sought for clearance for irrigation purposes by the Karnataka Government since 1984;

(b) the acres of forest land released during the above period;

(c) whether there is inordinate delay in clearing the forest lands for irrigation purposes;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the action taken to cut down the

delays in the clearance of the forest lands for irrigation purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) 553.81 acres.

(b) 147.825 acres.

(c) to (e) Delay occurs on account of non-submission of requisite information by the State Governments. Comprehensive guidelines are issued to the State Government to enable them to formulate proposals complete in all respects.

Funds to States for developmental activities

2828. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Union Government provide adequate finances to States for their developmental activities in the rural and urban areas;

(b) if so, whether these finances have been fully utilised by different States during the last three financial years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The Union Government provides Central Assistance for the State Plans, which consists of normal Central Assistance allocated to different States according to the Modified Gadgil formula, Central Assistance for Externally-aided Projects and Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plans, Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes, Hill Area Development Programme and Western Ghats Development Programme. Central Assistance is not provided to the States, separately for rural and urban areas.

(b) The Central Assistance provided

to the different States during the last three years, namely, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 has by and large, been utilised by the State.

(c) The question does not arise.

Central agency to monitor performance of 20-Point Programme

2829. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Central agency to monitor the performance of the various State Governments on the 20 point Programme;

(b) if so, the performance of each State Government;

(c) if not, the reasons for not having such agency; and

(d) whether Government propose now to have such an agency and if so, the salient features of such proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) A Twenty Point Programme Monitoring Division exists in the Ministry of Programme Implementation to monitor the implementation of Twenty-Point Programme by the State Governments.

(b) A Statement showing the overall ranking of the States during 1985-86 is given below.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing the overall ranks of the States during 1985-86

States	1985-86
1	2
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	1
Uttar Pradesh	1
Tamil Nadu	4
Gujarat	5
Haryana	5
Maharashtra	5
Himachal Pradesh	8
Sikkim	8
Andhra Pradesh	10
Tripura	10
Karnataka	11
Madhya Pradesh	11
Manipur	14
Orissa	14
Bihar	16
Meghalaya	17
West Bengal	18
Kerala	19
Nagaland	20
Jammu & Kashmir	21
Assam	22

Ration food articles for Bihar

2830. SHRI BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government allots to Bihar commodities sold through fair price shops;

(b) if so the quota of different commodities allotted during 1984 and 1985;

(c) whether Bihar State Government has been lifting only 50 per cent of the quota allotted by Union Government; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement showing details of allotment and offtake of wheat, rice, edible oils and kerosene in respect of Bihar during the year 1984 and 1985 is given below.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Bihar has reported that good harvest of wheat and rice in the State as well as import of these commodities by traders from the neighbouring States has affected the offtake of these commodities under the Public Distribution System.

Statement

Allotment of Essential Commodities under Public Distribution System made to Bihar Government during 1984 and 1985.

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

S. No.	Commodity	Allotment		Offtake	
		1984	1985	1984	1985
1.	Wheat	864.0	864.0	270.0	235.3
2.	Rice	222.0	237.0	83.7	27.7
3.	Levy Sugar	384.04	404.24	354.01	379.30
4.	Edible Oil	19.1	11.7	6.7	5.0
5.	Kerosene Oil	298.2	320.7	296.3	325.0

[Translation]**Rice spoiled in FCI, Dibrugarh**

2831. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of rice has been spoiled at Food Corporation India's godowns at Dibrugarh

and is not suitable for human consumption;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the action taken against the persons found responsible for the lapse ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, a quantity of 300 tonnes of sub-standard rice not fit for issue through PDS, received ex-Punjab, is being disposed of by FCI, Dibrugarh, through tender enquiry. The reasons for despatch of such sub-standard stocks from Punjab are being looked into.

Shortage of stamp papers in Delhi

2832. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether stamp papers of the denominations of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 are not at all available in Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the shortage of stamp papers will be removed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The stamp papers of Rs. 2/- denomination are available now. The supply of stamp papers of Rs. 5/- denomination will resume shortly,

[English]

Education to tribal Children in mother tongue

2833. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have advised the State Governments to provide primary education in tribal dialects/languages to tribal children;

(b) whether some State Governments have introduced this system;

(c) if so, the names of those States; and

(d) the steps taken to provide primary education to the children belonging to Scheduled Tribes in their mother tongue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The States and Union Territories of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh have provided some facilities for imparting education in tribal dialects.

(d) The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and the National Council for Educational Research and Training, New Delhi are also assisting in preparation of primers and reading material in tribal dialects. Details of various other steps are contained in the Reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. The new educational policy also *inter alia*, underlines the need to develop the curricula and devise instructional materials in tribal languages at the initial stages, with arrangements for switching over to the regional language.

Improvements in Zoo at Delhi

2834. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to improve the National Zoo at Delhi;

(b) through which agencies construction and maintenance work at the Zoo is undertaken and the procedure adopted in this regard;

(c) the steps proposed to bring about a better work culture at the Zoo in Delhi; and

(d) the funds allotted for improving the maintenance and for enlargement of various animal enclosures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The following steps are being taken for the improvement of the National Zoo at Delhi :

- (1) A drive for greater cleanliness including cleaning of the moats.
- (2) Redesigning the enclosures.
- (3) Construction of new enclosures.
- (4) Creation of Honorary Zoo Wardens to check vandalism and educate the public.
- (5) Preparation of the Zoo guide book and maps for benefits of visitors.
- (6) Improvement in veterinary care.
- (7) Increase in tree planting.
- (8) Procurement and exchange of animals both from within and outside the country.

(b) The construction and maintenance work at the Zoo is undertaken through the agency of Central Public Works Departments.

- (c) (1) Reorganisation and reallocation of work and greater decentralisation to supervisory staff, both in field and office, to bring about greater efficiency.
- (2) Staff is being motivated and training has been initiated.
- (3) Disciplinary action against those who failed in their duties or have violated the service conduct rules.
- (4) Provision of better amenities to staff.
- (d) Rs. 30 lakhs has been allotted

for capital works in the Zoo during the current financial year.

Assistance to Maharashtra for environmental programmes

2835. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have sent any schemes in the areas of environment for consideration and implementation during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) action initiated thereon so far;

(d) whether Union Government propose to provide funds to Maharashtra Government for the effective implementation of the environmental programmes in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following proposals have been received from the Government of Maharashtra :

- (i) Assistance for setting up of a Technical Cell.
- (ii) Assistance for purchase of a Mobile Laboratory.
- (iii) Assistance for Eco-Development Programme in Mahabaleshwar-Panchgani area.

(c) The proposal concerning assistance for setting up a Technical Cell in the State Department of Environment has been sanctioned.

(d) and (e) The Union Government has provided catalytic assistance for setting up a Technical Cell in the State Department. In view of the resource constraints

the Union Department would not be in a position to provide any additional funds to the State Government. However, the State Government can utilise the plan funds already available with them for effective implementation of environmental programme.

Tribal displacement

2836. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the discontentment prevailing among tribals due to their displacement from their habitation in different parts of the backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, the factors responsible therefor specially in Bihar State; and

(c) the practical solution Government intend to adopt to the problem of tribal displacement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Acquisition of tribal lands for development projects with inadequate measures for their rehabilitation, low payment of compensation and its non-timely payment have been the chief factors responsible for the discontentment amongst the displaced tribals in the different parts of country including Bihar.

(c) Bureau of Public Enterprises in Government of India has already issued detailed guidelines for acquisition of land for major projects and for rehabilitation of displaced persons including tribals. These guidelines provide for a committee which would decide the selection of site after taking into account the various alternative sites available. The guidelines also contain instructions for payment of compensation to the displaced persons including tribals within a reasonable time. They further provide for both social as well as economic rehabilitation of the dispossessed persons. To safeguard the interest of the tribals further, the guidelines provide that the rehabilitation schemes for tribals who are dispossessed as a result of the land

acquisition would be prepared in consultation with the Ministry of Welfare and Ministry of Environment and Forests.

State Governments have already been addressed to prepare the rehabilitation schemes for tribals displaced by the major projects according to the guidelines.

Meeting of Chief Ministers of all North-Eastern States

2837. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of Chief Ministers of all North-Eastern States was held recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Chief Ministers of North-East met recently at Shillong on 29.7.1986 under the auspices of North-Eastern Council.

(b) The progress achieved during the Plan period 1985-86 was reviewed and annual Plan of North-Eastern Council with an outlay of Rs. 145. crores was approved. Several measures to strengthen the North-Eastern Council were also discussed. One of the important measures taken in this regard recently is delegation of enhanced powers to Secretary, NEC, for administrative approval/expenditure sanction of N.E.C. schemes up to Rs. 3 crores. Matching powers have also been given to Sectoral Advisers of the NEC to issue technical clearance for schemes with cost estimates not exceeding Rs. 3 crores.

Continuance of Joint Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Secretaries after tenure period

2838 SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any officers working as Joint Secretaries, Additional Secretaries

and Secretaries in the Government of India are in position although their normal tenure has ended;

(b) if so, the number of such officers service-wise; and

(c) the reasons for non-application of tenure condition uniformly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Appointments on tenure basis are made in the case of Joint Secretaries and Additional Secretaries. There are 3 Joint Secretaries who are in position though their normal tenure has ended. There is no tenure for Secretaries.

(b) and (c) 3 Officers of the Indian Administrative Service at Joint Secretary level. Their terms have been extended in public interest.

Setting up of a national missile test range in Orissa

2839. SHRI H.M. PATEL :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the establishment of national missile test range in Baliapal in Orissa;

(b) if so, the extent of land being covered under this project;

(c) the number of land owners and tillers likely to be displaced due to taking over of land for the project; and

(d) the details of the plans for rehabilitation of the displaced persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RE-

SEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The range facility is proposed to be set up mainly on 68 Sq. KM of land, South of Subarnrekha River extending upto Hsdanskara Nalla, in Balasore District, Orissa. Further about 34 Sq KM of land, North-East of Subarnrekha River is required as safety zone. In addition some small pockets of land at number of sites are required for establishing the down range tracking and other facilities. Some areas of land along the coast, naturally claimed from the sea are also proposed to be taken over. Adequate compensation would be paid for the land and other assets when acquired.

(c) It is estimated that about 6500 families comprising of about 41000 persons, living in 54 villages would be displaced and resettled/rehabilitated elsewhere. Cultivation in the safety zone and fishing in the sea will be allowed subject to certain regulatory measures.

(d) It is proposed to resettle the displaced families in model villages, to be set up near to the Range site, where the basic amenities like roads, adequate water supply, street lighting etc. would be provided. Other infrastructure like schools, dispensaries, veterinary centres, community centres, Hospitals, training institutes etc. would also be created for these model villages. In addition, a number of industrial and other project schemes would be set up in the region where about one person from each displaced family would be offered employment opportunity.

Disposal of cases by Central administrative Tribunal

2840. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of cases disposed of by each bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal during the last six months as on 30 June, 1966 and the number out of them which went in favour of employees and Government, separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : The required

information is given in the statement given below.

The information regarding the decision which went in favour of the employees or

the Government is not available as no such statistics is maintained either by the Tribunal or by the Government.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal	Period	No. of cases disposed of.
1.	Principal Bench at New Delhi	1.1.1986 to 30.6.1986	588
2.	Madras Bench	—do—	727
3.	Calcutta Bench	—do—	448
4.	New Bombay Bench	—do—	75
5.	Allahabad Bench	—do—	115
6.	Chandigarh Bench	3.3.1986 to 30.6.1986.	209
7.	Bangalore Bench	—do—	16
8.	Guwahati Bench	—do—	38
Total :			2217

Note 1. The Chandigarh, Bangalore and Guwahati Benches were set up with effect from 3.3.1986.

Note 2. The Benches at Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Hyderabad, Jabalpur and Patna were set up only on 30.6.1986.

Electronic units in eastern region

2841. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals to set up different electronic industries in eastern region during the Seventh Plan in the public sector;

(b) the proposals to promote electronics industry in eastern region during the Seventh Plan; and

(c) the details of parts (a) & (b) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) Government encourages setting up of electronic industry in all parts of our country. Within the frame work of Government policies for this purpose applications from entrepreneurs are favourably considered by the Government. The Department of Electronics also gives technical advice and guidance to various States for setting up of Electronics Industry in their region. Government have taken several promotional steps for development of Electronics Industry in the Eastern Region.

These include :

- (i) Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), a Public Sector Undertaking of the Government, is providing assistance to the Government of Meghalaya for setting up a plant for the manufacture of Tantalum capacitors;
- (ii) National Informatics Centre (NIC) under Department of Electronics has already set up the Regional Centre at Bhubaneswar. A Super Computer is being installed there. Also computer systems will be installed at the States capitals in the Eastern Region. Development of district level information system is also being envisaged by NIC covering all parts of the country;
- (iii) A Centre for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT) is being planned to be set up at Imphal, with funding by Government;
- (iv) Under the CLASS project, computers have been provided to schools situated in various parts of the country, including Eastern Region;
- (v) Department of Electronics has initiated a Scheme to start Service Technicians Programme for servicing and maintenance of common consumer electronic products at ITIs. This programme will also cover ITIs situated in

Eastern & North Eastern Region;

- (vi) Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences have been given for the manufacture of electronic goods for various units located in this region;
- (vii) Some TV manufacturing Units in this region are covered under the 'Material Technology Brand' Name (MTB) plan of ET&T.
- (viii) An Electronics Regional Test Laboratory (ERTL) has been set up in Calcutta for providing testing and calibration facilities for electronic products.

Compensation on death of BSF and CRPF personnel in States

2842 SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police Force personnel died while discharging their duties on borders and on civil duty in States and Union Territories during last three years, year-wise, separately; and

(b) the total amount paid as compensation during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) A Statement is given below.

Statement

		1984	1985	1986
(a) Number of personnel who died while on duty in State/Union Territories	BSF	10	1	4 (upto June, '86)
	CRPF	50	20	24 (till 2.8.1986)
(b) Total amount of ex-gratia payment made to the families of the deceased.	BSF	Rs. 6,92,500	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 80,000
	CRPF	Rs. 12,53,000	Rs. 3,49,000	Rs. 7,93,000

Note—The next of kin of the deceased are also given assistance by way of family pension, relief in pension, death-cum-retirement gratuity and insurance amount under Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme, as admissible under the existing rules. They are also being given monthly financial assistance ranging from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 200/- in the case of BSF and from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 400/- in the case of CRPF from the Welfare Schemes run by the organisations

SC/ST employees in Ministry of Home Affairs

2843. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total strength of employees in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the number of SC and ST employees amongst them;

(b) the backlog of reserved post meant for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates as on the 31st March, 1980; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to fill this backlog ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) A Statement is given below.

Statement

The category-wise break up of Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe employees vis-a-vis total number of employees working in Ministry of Home Affairs Secretariat is as under :

	Total No. Emp- loyees	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes
Group 'A'	118	8	5
Group 'B'	532	69	9
Group 'C'	657	80	14
Group 'D'	398	128	18

The percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts, under existing instructions, in direct recruitment by open competitions and by promotion are 15% and 7½% respectively. Appointments to

Group 'A', 'B' & 'C' posts and services in the Ministry of Home Affairs are made by direct recruitment on the basis of open competitive examination/limited departmental competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and the Staff Selection Commission and by promotion. Senior level Group 'A' posts are generally filled by deputation from All India and Central Services. Some posts in Group 'B' and Group 'C' are also filled by deputation. There is no reservation in posts filled by deputation. In Group 'D' appointments are made by direct recruitment through Employment Exchange and by promotion, and percentages of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are 1-2/3% and 7½% respectively, for direct recruitment and 15% and 7½% for promotion. In order to ensure representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts in accordance with the prescribed percentages, the appointing authorities concerned maintain separate rosters for each service/category of posts, for direct recruitment and promotion. In case suitable Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes candidates are not available against reserved vacancies, such vacancies are dereserved and carried forward to three subsequent recruitment years and the oldest carried forward vacancies are utilised first and current vacancies are carried forward, if necessary, to prevent lapse of vacancies. Further provision also exists, for exchanging vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes for Scheduled Tribes and vice versa in the third year of carry forward. Besides age relaxation, wherever the recruitment rules so provide, relaxations pertaining to standard of suitability, experience, etc. are also allowed in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

Merger of office of Commissioner for SCs and STs and Commission for SCs and STs

2844. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :

**SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :**

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to merge the offices of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Special Officer (Commissioner) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the time by which necessary legislation will be introduced ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) :** (a) to (c) No final decision has been taken in the matter.

Scheme for strengthening P.D.S.

2845. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any schemes during Seventh Five Year Plan for creating effective infrastructure and for strengthening Public Distribution System in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allocations made for this during 1966-67, Statewise ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI A. K. PANJA) :** (a) to (c) For developing adequate infrastructural facilities for strengthening of the Public Distribution system during the Seventh Five Year Plan, there is a Central Sector scheme for giving financial assistance to the States and Union Territories in North Eastern Region, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, in the shape of share capital contribution to their State Civil

Supplies Corporations, if any, and financial assistance for construction of godowns. This scheme does not cover other States/Union Territories.

For the current financial year 1966-67 though an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs has been provided for giving financial assistance to the States/Union Territories covered under the scheme, no separate allocation of funds have been made to any State/Union Territory.

**Inclusion of Nepali language in Eighth
Schedule**

2846. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether different organisations of Nepali citizens of India from Assam, West Bengal, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Dehradun and other places have again submitted representations to Government demanding inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the position and concede this long cherished demand of the people; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) :** (a) to (c) Time and again demands had been received to include Nepali and other languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Government are of the view that the demand has to be weighed against other possible repercussions and reactions. It is the endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

Nuclear power plant in eastern region

2847. SMT. KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a nuclear power plant in

the eastern region to strengthen power generating system;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) The report of the Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy for the Eastern Electricity Region is under consideration of the Government.

Nominated Government Directors in NCCF

2848. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the directors of National Consumers Cooperative Federation are nominated by Governments;

(b) the particulars of directors nominated since 1976 till date;

(c) whether any of the directors at any time pointed out any irregularity in the functioning of the Federation;

(d) whether a Government officer is the Managing Director of the Federation; and

(e) number of such officers who have worked in the Federation from 1976 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Of the 40 Directors on the Board of NCCF, only 3 are nominated by the Government, according to its Byelaws.

(b) The list is given at Statement-I given below.

(c) Government Directors have, from time to time, made suggestions to improve the performance of the NCCF, such as, streamlining the procedure in regard to finance, purchase and sales; monitoring the performance regularly by the NCCF; speedy investigation of irregularities against the employees and expeditious recovery of overdue outstandings.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The list is given at Statement-II given below.

Statement-I

Name of Government Directors of the Board of NCCF representing different Ministries from 1976 to date

S. No.	Name	Designation	From	To
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri A. Das	Joint Secretary (Deptt. of Civil Supplies & Coop.)	23.07.75	26.08.76
2.	Shri L.C. Gupta	Joint Secretary (Deptt. of Food)	31.07.75	30.06.78
3.	Shri J.L. Bajaj	Dy. Secretary (Ministry of Commerce)	13.08.75	07.10.76

4.	Shri K.S. Mathew	Director (Deptt. of Civil Supplies & Coop.)	27.08.76	16.10.77
5.	Shri M.C. Subarna	Addl. Textile Commissioner, Bombay	8.10.76	19.02.79
6.	Shri K. Narayanan	Joint Secretary (Deptt. of Civil Supplies & Coop.)	17.10.77	9.07.78
7.	Shri P.R. Dubhasi	Joint Secretary (Deptt. of Civil Supplies & Coop.)	10.7.78	25.07.78
8.	Shri K. Narayanan	Joint Secretary (Deptt. of Civil Supplies & Coop.)	26.07.78	19.02.79
9.	Shri K.C.S. Acharya	Joint Secretary (Deptt. of Food)	12.09.78	10.10.81
10.	Shri K.L.N. Rao	Joint Secretary (Deptt. of Civil Supplies & Coop.)	20.02.79	14.09.79
11.	Shri Daulat Ram	Dy. Secretary (Ministry of Industry)	20.02.79	06.06.79
12.	Shri N.K. Sinha	Deputy Secretary (Ministry of Industry)	07.06.79	07.02.80
13.	Shri V.K. Balakrishnan	Director (Deptt. of Civil Supplies & Coop.)	15.09.79	30.06.83
14.	Shri S.K. Agnihotri	Dy. Secretary (Ministry of Commerce)	9.06.80	27.04.81
15.	Shri Damodaran	Dy. Secretary (Ministry of Commerce)	28.04.81	16.11.83

131	Written Answer	AUGUST 6, 1986	Written Answer	132
16.	Shri K.B. Pillai	Dy. Secretary (Industry)	8.02.80	17.04.80
17.	Shri M.L. Kaul	Dy. Secretary (Ministry of Industry)	18.04.80	08.06.80
18.	Shri M. Subrahmanyam	Joint Secretary (Deptt. of Food)	20.10.81	16.07.82
19.	Shri G.V. Vishwanath	Joint Secretary (Deptt. of Food)	17.07.82	continuing
20.	Shri R. Datta	Director (Deptt. of Civil Supplies)	30.06.83	17.04.84
21.	Shri Jainder Singh	Dy. Secretary (Ministry of Commerce)	13.09.83	22.04.85
22.	Shri D.V.K. Chari	Controller of A/Cs (Deptt. of Civil Supplies)	18.04.84	19.05.85
23.	Shri Sanjiv Mishra	Dy. Secretary (Ministry of Commerce)	23.04.84	7.03.85
24.	Shri D.K. Singh	Joint Secretary (Deptt. of Civil Supplies)	08.03.85	Continuing
25.	Shri S.M. Patankar	Addl. Secretary (Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies)	10.05.85	Continuing

Statement-II

Statement regarding Government Officers who has worked as Managing Director of NCCF since 1976.

S. No.	Name of the officer	Designation in the parent Department
1.	Shri D.S. Verma	Addl. Registrar Cooperative Societies, Uttar Pradesh.

2.	Shri K.S. Mathew	Director, Deptt. of Cooperation.
3.	Shri M.G. Aliasgar	Dy. Chief Director, Deptt. of Civil Supplies.
4.	Shri A.K. Mukherjee	IAS, Bihar Cadre.
5.	Shri R.P. Srivastava	Addl. Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Uttar Pradesh.
6.	Shri A. K. Agarwal	Joint Secretary Deptt. of Steel, Government of India.

Mizoram Accord

2849. PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE :

DR. SUDHIR ROY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to Shri Laldenga's interviews in 'Sunday Observer' and 'Sunday Mail' of 29th June, 1986; and

(b) if so, whether the views expressed in these interviews regarding autonomy of Mizoram and international trade with China and other neighbours are consistent with the 'Mizoram Accord' ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram signed on the 30th June, 1986 (after the publication of Shri Laldenga's interviews) reflects the correct position regarding the conferment of Statehood on Mizoram. Article 371-A type provision for Mizoram and border trade.

Expenditure on import of edible oil

2850. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the likely expenditure on import of edible oil during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : The quantum of edible oils to be imported in a particular year depends upon the availability of indigenous oils, likely demand of edible oils, availability of foreign exchange and other related factors. It is, therefore, too early to estimate the likely expenditure on import of edible oil during oil year 1986-87 (November-October),

Policy to rehabilitate ex-servicemen

2851. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided on a two-pronged policy to rehabilitate the ex-servicemen, as announced by the Prime Minister recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The announcement recently made by the Prime Minister was about the setting up of a new division in the Ministry of Defence to look after the problems relating to rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. The objective is to intensify further both the Government of India's own efforts to ensure the satisfactory rehabilitation of ex-servicemen,

and the follow-up with the States of various matters in which the State Governments are required to take action. Possibilities of salaried employment as well as avenues of self-employment will be pursued.

**Compassionate employment to wards
of deceased family**

2852. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had devised a scheme under which each family of a Central Government employees which lost its bread earner was to be offered compassionate employment;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to make it obligatory to provide compassionate employment to the wards of the family which then becomes completely dependent on them;

(c) if not, how Government propose to help the bereaved family;

(d) whether any instructions have been issued to the effect that within so much time all the dues of the deceased employee are to be disbursed/settled to ensure that the bereaved family is not put to any inconvenience or harassment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) Government of India already has a scheme to provide employment in a Group C or Group D post to a son/daughter/near relative of a Govt. servant who dies in harness, leaving his family in immediate need of assistance, in the event of there being no other earning member in the family.

(b) and (c) Efforts are invariably made by the Department where the deceased Govt. servant worked, to appoint one (and only one) of the members of the family who has the requisite qualifications

for the post, if the case is considered fit for extension of this benefit as per the instructions referred to above. There is no proposal to provide compassionate appointment to more than one member of such family nor the need for making of a compassionate appointment obligatory has been felt.

(d) and (e) Instructions were issued on 15.2.1979 simplifying the procedure for authorisation of family pension and death cum-retirement gratuity. In order to avoid delay in payment of retirement benefits, including G. P. Fund, further instructions have been issued on 30.9.1982 providing for a reporting system to keep a close watch on the disposal of such cases and take such a remedial action as necessary to ensure expeditious disposal of various pension claims. However where there is any administrative delay in the payment of G.P.F. accumulations, interest is admissible upto the month preceding the month in which it is paid. In the case of Death-cum-retirement Gratuity if the payment is not made within three months after date of retirement/death for administrative delays, interest is admissible on the amount due.

**Radioactive fall outs in Air India
flights**

2853 SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether traces of radioactive fall outs from the Chernobyl (USSR) accident were detected in Air India flights coming from the Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the measures taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Radioactive fallout from Chernobyl Power Plant accident was detected first in a flight coming from Moscow on May 2, 1986 and thereafter it was detected on the New York-Bombay and Tokyo-Bombay flights as well. The level of radioactivity was too small to warrant any special measures.

[Translation]

Review of implementation of 20-Point Programme

2854. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a review of the implementation of the 20-Point Programme in different States has been made during 1985-86; and

(b) if so, the names of the States whose performance was found satisfactory and the names of the States which have implemented the programme in a better way as compared to 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the States whose overall performance was found above 90% target achievement in 1985-86 are Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, and Sikkim. The States whose performance was better in 1985-86 as compared to 1984-85 are Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Sikkim, Tripura, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, West Bengal and Nagaland.

[English]

Establishment of Titanium factory

2855. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to

establish Titanium factory at Manavalakurichi of Kanya Kumari district, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c) Technology for large scale production of titanium metal has been established by DRDO. The technology demonstration plant has a capacity of 100 tons per annum. Setting up of production industry based on this technology is currently being explored by DRDO. No decision about a suitable site or an appropriate agency has been taken.

Allocation of rice and wheat to Madhya Pradesh

2856. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of rice and wheat provided from the central pool to the State of Madhya Pradesh for distribution under public distribution system through fair price shops in that State in 1985-86;

(b) the demand of such essential items made for Government of Madhya Pradesh in that year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rice and wheat supplied to that State is much less than the actual requirement of the State; and

(d) if so, the efforts made by his Ministry to increase the allocation of these items to Madhya Pradesh in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) The demand, allotment and off take of rice

and wheat for public distribution system in respect of Madhya Pradesh for the year 1985-86 was as under :-

(In '000 tonnes)

	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
Rice	375.0	268.0	210.2
Wheat	295.0	415.0	220.9

(d) The allocation of rice and wheat for public distribution system to Madhya Pradesh during the year 1986-87 (April to July) and in the corresponding period last year are as under :—

(In '000 tonnes)

	1986-87 (April-July)	1985-86 (April-July)
Rice	100.0	72.0
Wheat	200.0	100.0

Prediction of monsoon

2857. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme of monsoon prediction through Indo-US Science and Technology initiative has got stalled over the US demand for supply of oceanographic and other data;

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the bottlenecks; and

(c) the current state of the monsoon prediction programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) & (b) No, Sir. Scientific

investigations of mutual interest on Monsoon Research under Indo US S&T Initiative are in progress. A number of Indian and US Scientists have been visiting each other for joint work

(c) Scientific work is being carried out on a number of aspects of monsoon prediction such as, computer programme for objective analysis of data, initialization, test runs of monsoon regional model, physics packages of global models, effect of vegetative land cover on monsoon prediction, mechanism underlying active break periods of monsoon etc.

Discovery of uranium of Khasi Hills

2858. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether first grade uranium in seams has been discovered in the Khasi Hills, Meghalaya;

(b) the area where the uranium has been found; and

(c) whether villagers have been asked to shift to other places as uranium even in its natural state when mined is radioactive ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONIC AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Low grade uranium mineralisation has been encountered in Gomaghat, Phlangdoin, Rilang, Domiasiat and Langpa areas of West Khasi Hills.

(c) The exploration is still in progress in the above mentioned areas. As there is no proposal for mining activity at present, the question of asking the villagers to shift at this stage does not arise.

Safety measures for nuclear energy

2860. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are participating in any international effort to discuss and devise safety measures for nuclear energy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is actively participating in a series of meetings organised by the International Atomic Energy Agency on issues connected with the safety of nuclear plants.

News item captioned "Eyeing criminals with a system"

2861. DR. G S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a press news item captioned "Eyeing criminals with a system" regarding identifying in the Indian Express dated 15 July, 1986.

(b) if so the details of the sophisticated system developed to identify criminals;

(c) whether the Government have approved the system; and

(d) whether Union Government will make available this system to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the sophisticated system developed to identify criminals, 250 variations have been identified in six sections of the face which are found in India. Photographs of the variations in the six sections, viz, Hairline, forehead, eyes, nose, lips and chin can be matched in the portrait building system to arrive at an almost perfect picture of a wanted criminal as described by eye witnesses.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Organisations receiving foreign funds in Kerala

2863. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the organisations in Kerala which are receiving foreign funds under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976; and

(b) the amount received by each organisation in 1985-86?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS & MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) More than one thousand organisations in Kerala have reported the receipt of foreign contribution during the year, 1985.

(b) In view of the large number of organisations involved, it is not feasible to furnish the amount of foreign contributions received by each organisation during the year due to its voluminous nature. However, information if asked for a particular organisation, could be furnished.

Implementation of programmes for upliftment of Scheduled Tribes

**2864. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMAHARAJA WADIYAR :**

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programmes meant for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes are being implemented effectively in many States;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) the names of the States where such programmes are not being implemented properly; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to implement these programmes effectively ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) :** (a) to (c)

The Ministry has no specific report on the non-implementation of programmes meant for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes by any State.

(d) In certain sectors where constraints or operational difficulties are felt, reviews and discussions are held between the State and Central Government, and remedial measures taken.

Vigilance over Union Government personnel working in States

2865. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether States Governments have been given any instructions to keep vigilance over Union Government personnel working within their jurisdiction;

(b) whether the State police and the anti-corruption Bureaus have been

authorised to lay traps against corrupt officials and bribe taking Union Government servants; and

(c) whether there are proposals to amend and consolidate prevention of Corruption Act to make it more effective?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. CHIDAMBARAM) :** (a) to (c) Under the Criminal Procedure Code and the Prevention of Corruption Act, the Delhi Special Police Establishment and Anti-Corruption Bureau of the State Governments have powers of investigation and prosecution of public servants for offences like acceptance of bribes etc. The Central Bureau of Investigation and the State Police/Anti-Corruption Bureaus work in close collaboration wherever the necessity arises. There are some proposals for making the existing Prevention of corruption Act more effective.

[Translation]

Demand and Supply of Palmolive and Rapeseed Oils by Bihar

**2866. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU
DEVI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity, in tonnes, of Palmolive and rapeseed oil demanded by Bihar Government during 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(b) the quantity of Palmolive and rapeseed supplied to Bihar Government during these years, separately ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :** (a) The demand of imported edible oils made by Government of Bihar for the Oil Years 1983-84 and 1984-85 (November to October) is as under :—

(Qty. in M. tonne)

Name of oil	Oil Year 1983-84	Oil Year 1984-85
RBD Palm oil	48,000	30,000
Rapeseed oil (R)	12,000	State Government did not indicate oil-wise break up.

(b) The quantity of imported edible oils allocated to/lifted by Government of Bihar is as follows :—

(Qty. in M. tonne)

Name of oil	Oil Year Allocation	1983-84 lifting	Oil Year Allocation	1984-85 lifting
Palmolain	600	248	—	482
Red Palm oil	11,800	6547	10,700	4360
Rapeseed oil (R)	4,200	83	3,500	101
Soyabean oil (R)	800	69	—	—
TOTAL :	17,400	6,947	14,200	4943

Indira Gandhi Himalayan Environmental Institutes

2867. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which approval for setting up the Indira Gandhi Himalayan Environmental Institute at almora district Uttar Pradesh was accorded;

(b) whether the setting up of [the said institute has been delayed; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps being taken to curtail the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Approval for setting up the Institute in Almora district, Uttar Pradesh was accorded on May 12, 1983.

(b) & (c) Yes, Sir. No formal allocation for funds were available during the

Sixth Plan. During this period, details of the programme of the Institute have been worked out. For the establishment of the Institute, a detailed report on land ownership and soil characteristics is awaited from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Barbed wire fencing along Indo-Bangla river border

2868. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total length of Assam-Bangladesh border out of which total length of the river border;

(b) whether the Government have examined the feasibility of constructing barbed wire fencing along the river border also, and

(c) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to our fishing right

in the rivers on the border ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The total length of Assam-Bangladesh border is 269 KMs out of which about 83 KMs is riverine border.

(b) Government are not envisaging construction of fence along the riverine border.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Jobs to NDB Cadets by big Companies

2869. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that big companies are providing jobs to N.D.A., cadets on handsome salary in their concerns;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to check this trend;

(c) whether Government propose to revise the service conditions of defence personnel; and

(d) if so, the time by which these service conditions are likely to be revised and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Some candidates resign from the NDA during the course of training for a variety of reasons like domestic problems, inability to cope with rigorous training or to pursue higher studies. No data is collected on the aspect, of farther employment after resignation.

(c) and (d) Service conditions of Defence personnel are considered and revised from time to time. During the last four years two Cadre reviews were carried out and have been implemented. Further, the Fourth Pay Commission has also made its recommendations in respect of the Service personnel which is under consideration of the Government.

[*English*]

Setting up of District Environment Committees

2870. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether only Punjab State has so far set up Environment Committees at district level;

(b) whether any efforts have been made by Union Government to persuade the State Governments to set up similar District Environment Committees;

(c) whether any financial provisions have been made for this programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In a meeting held in November, 1984 under the Chairmanship of Deputy Minister for Environment the States were requested to set up such District Environment Committees. Further during Annual Plan discussions held in December 1985/January, 1986, the States were requested to take up the programme from their own resources.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of the resource constraints, no financial allocation was made for this programme in the 7th Plan.

*[Translation]***Revision of procurement price of
levy sugar**

2871. SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether procurement price of levy sugar is to be revised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria to be adopted for refixation of price of levy sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No revision of the procurement price of levy sugar is contemplated at present.

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]***F.A.O. estimates for food import
requirements of India**

2872 DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation has made an estimate of the food import requirements of India;

(b) if so, there assessments;

(c) how does it compare with Government's own assessment; and

(d) how does the Government propose to meet it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (d) It is understood that Food and Agriculture Organisation has estimated India's requirement for commercial purchases of cereals as nil. It is in conformity with Government's own assessment.

**Sickness in electronics industry in
West Bengal**

2873. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANJAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether sickness in the Electronics Industry in the small sector in West Bengal is widespread; and

(b) if so, the technological and financial assistance proposed to be rendered to enable the industry to overcome the sickness ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIV. RAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Widespread sickness in the Electronics Industry in the small scale sector in West Bengal has not come to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Per capita gross national product

2874. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's per capita income is growing at a meagre annual rate of 1.6 per cent as compared to neighbouring countries like China, Pakistan and Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve India's GNP ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The World Bank Development Report, 1986 published by the World Bank shows India's annual growth rate of per capita income averaged over the

period 1965-84 at 1.6 per cent. The corresponding figures for the neighbouring countries are : Bangladesh (0.6%), Burma (2.3%), China (4.5%), Nepal (0.2), Pakistan (2.5%) and Sri Lanka (2.9%). However, since the 5th Five Year Plan the Indian economy has moved to a higher growth path. Thus, during the last decade the economy registered an annual average growth of 2.54 per cent while during the 6th Plan period it registered an increase of 3.10 per cent.

(b) The growth of per capita income is dependent on several factors such as extent of utilisation of natural resources, vagaries of weather, technological advances, productivity of labour, population growth, infrastructure facilities, flow of aid from other countries etc. As such it is not possible to ascribe specific reasons for differences in growth rate observed between countries.

(c) The guiding principle of Indian planning has been growth, modernisation, self-reliance and social justice. Within this framework, each Five Year Plan involved some directional changes to take into account new constraints and new possibilities. The current Plan emphasises policies and programmes which will accelerate the growth in food production, increase employment opportunities and raise productivity. At the present stage of development, these objectives are central to the achievement of the long term growth, increasing per capita income and

standard of living of the people.

Plan to replenish forest wealth

2875. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the chairperson of the National Wastelands Development Board has cautioned recently that India will be denuded of all forests by the turn of the century if strong measures are not taken soon to replenish the damage done so far;

(b) if so, whether any short-term or long-term plan to replenish forest wealth has been prepared and launched upon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to promote people's participation in the social forestry programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A copy of the Action Plan is given in the Statement below. It contains, *inter-alia*, steps designed to promote people's participation in the Social Forestry Programme and afforestation in degraded forest areas.

Statement

Action Plan

The Action Plan drawn up by the National Wastelands Development Board and accepted by the State/UT Governments for implementation has the following key elements.

1. Identification of Wastelands :

Each State/U.T. Government has been requested to identify wastelands in their territory whether they be in forest area, revenue/common lands or degraded farm lands.

2. People's Involvement :

This will be ensured by the following measures :

(a) *Decentralised Nurseries* : People's nurseries i.e. kisans, schools, women,

youth groups, voluntary agencies, etc., will be motivated to meet the increased demand of seedlings.

- (b) *Farm Forestry* : Farmers will be motivated to take up tree farming on their marginal lands and planting on their field bunds. A rational policy in regard to distribution of seedlings should be evolved.
- (c) *Tree Growers Cooperatives* : Tree Growers' Cooperatives should be organised with the involvement of farmers in raising and distribution of seedlings and in tree plantations.
- (d) *Voluntary Agencies* : The grass-roots agencies Mahila Mandals, Youth groups would also be motivated in nursery raising and tree plantations.
- (e) *Tree Pattas* : Strips of land along roads, rails, canals, etc., and other degraded land should be given to the rural poor, with usufruct rights on the trees planted by them on each lands.

3. Nodal Agency :

The State/U.T. Governments have been requested to identify a single nodal agency for ensuring an integrated approach for the implementation of the programme which is being executed by different agencies, official and otherwise.

4. Seed :

The States/U.Ts have been requested to extend the scope of operation of the existing State Seed Corporations to include the production and supply of fodder, grass and legume seeds to farmers on commercial basis.

5. Leasing of Lands :

The States/U.T. Governments have been requested to prepare guidelines for leasing of forest and non-forest wastelands for afforestation to the rural poor.

- 6. *Forest based industries* must be encouraged to afforest wastelands to produce the raw material needed by them. Industries must also be enthused to raise tree cover on wastelands with a view to provide employment to the rural poor as well as to enable them to grow trees on a remunerative basis. The State Governments have been requested to draw up guidelines for the lease of waste lands to industries in this behalf.

7. Urban Fuelwood and Green Belts :

The States/U.Ts have been requested to ensure that town and cities have green belts of fuelwood and fodder plantations to cater to the urban fuelwood and fodder needs.

8. Degraded Forest Areas :

States have been requested to identify degraded forest lands and to reforest them with fuelwood and fodder species.

9. Forest Development Corporations :

The Forest Development Corporations should obtain wastelands on lease from the Government for raising fuelwood and fodder plantations.

10. Government Departments :

Government Departments, public sector undertakings and other bodies/institutions having substantial areas of unutilised lands must bring such land under tree cover.

11. Media and Communication :

A massive publicity campaign through the traditional media of folk art and culture, radio, television and other audio-visual aids should be undertaken to create awareness among the masses.

12. Monitoring and Evaluation :

The States/U.T. Government should evolve appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure qualitative implementation of the programme.

Indo-German talks on environment

2876. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a West German delegation held discussions with him on environmental pollution in the first week of July 1986; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) A delegation of German Parliamentarians met the Minister of State for Environment Forests and Wildlife and officials of the Ministry at a meeting held on 8 July 1986.

(b) The Minister and officials explained the steps taken by the Government of India for protection of environment. The discussions were at the request of the German delegation to brief them on the

status of environmental protection in India. No other matters were discussed.

Offences under official secrets act

2877. DR. A. K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases registered under the Official Secrets Act for the offence of leakage of classified information during the last three years and the current year upto 15 July, 1986 ; and

(b) the number of officials involved in each case and the action taken, details case-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) According to available information seventy four

cases of leakage of information were detected between January 1983 and 15th July, 1986. There were 16 Government officials involved in such cases against whom action has been taken under the Official Secrets Act, 1923. Of these, 13 were involved in one case in which a case was registered vide FIR No 41 on 17.1.1985 in Tilak Marg P.S., New Delhi u/s 3.5 and 9 of the Official Secrets Act read with Section 120 B of the IPC. In another case, two persons were arrested on 23.7.1985 vide FIR No. 146 dated 11.5.1985 of P.S. Civil Lines Amritsar u/s 3 of the Official Secrets Act and other provisions. In yet another case, one person was arrested u/s 3, 3/9 of the Official Secrets Act vide FIR No. 2/84 dated 29/8/1984 in P.S. SPS, Jaipur.

Wasteland Development

2878. DR. A. K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made State-wise under the 'Action Programme' for wastelands development, as finalised by the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council;

(b) whether Boards for implementation of the Programme have been constituted in each Union Territory, if not, reasons therefor;

(c) the budgetary provision for the Programme in each State and Union Territory; and

(d) the targets of the programme for the current and the next year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The 'Action Programme' for wastelands development, as finalised by National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council in its first meeting dated February, 6 1986 focusses largely on tree plantation through people's participation. The season for tree plantation in most of the States has just begun. It is, therefore, too early to report state-wise progress under afforestation programmes. On items like tree patta scheme, decentralised nurseries, leasing of lands etc., the courses of action suggested to the States are receiving their attention.

(b) According to information available separate Boards for implementation of wastelands development programme have not been constituted in the Union Territories so far. The programme is being implemented by and coordinated through existing institutional arrangements in the Union Territories.

(c) and (d) A Statement showing State/Union Territory-wise targets for tree plantation for 1986-87 and funds available for Forestry and Wild Life including Afforestation Programme, financed by NREP, RLEGP and other major centrally assisted Schemes is given below.

The targets for the programme are decided on a year-to-year basis and therefore, the target for next year has not yet been fixed.

Statement

Sl No	Name of the State/U.T.	Target (in lakh seedings)	Funds in Lakh Rupees
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3000	3553.57
2.	Assam	400	2357.35
3.	Bihar	2600	4008.14

1	2	3	4
4.	Gujarat	1631	3370.67
5.	Haryana	725	1541.78
6.	Himachal Pradesh	625	2242.28
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	522	1103.10
8.	Karnataka	2500	2647.37
9.	Kerala	1200	2144.10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3700	5088.50
11.	Maharashtra	2400	4560.37
12.	Manipur	160	316.67
13.	Meghalaya	150	741.17
14.	Nagaland	350	476.69
15.	Orissa	2400	2383.87
16.	Punjab	550	918.37
17.	Rajasthan	1100	1881.17
18.	Sikkim	110	253.17
19.	Tamil Nadu	2400	3942.77
20.	Tripura	320	568.05
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4500	7281.82
22.	West Bengal	1400	2685.40
Total States		32743	54066.96
Union Territories		Target (in lakh seedlings)	Funds in lakh Rs.
A. & N. Islands		120	166.88
Arunachal Pradesh		125	598.88
Chandigarh		3.4	31.38
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		50	107.90

Delhi	30	64.50
Goa, Daman & Diu.	75	154.50
Lakshadweep	0.12	4.38
Mizoram	1128	631.88
Pondicherry	10	37.38
Total U.Ts.	1541.52	1797.68
I Total States	32743.00	54066.96
II Total U.Ts.	1541.52	1797.68
Total :	34284.52	55864.64

Recruitment boards for scientific personnel

2879. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether recruitment boards have been established in each Department dealing with scientific subjects for recruitment of scientific personnel; and

(b) if so, the composition thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Filling up of scientific posts through UPSC

2880. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of scientific posts filled through the U.P.S.C., Department-wise, during 1985-86 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : During 1985-86, the Commission recommended 1102 candidates for scientific posts (including Engineering and Medical) through recruitment by interview under the various Ministries/Departments vide Statement-I given below. In addition, on the basis of three examinations conducted during the years 1984 and 1985 and the results of which were declared in the years 1985 and 1986 respectively, the Commission recommended candidates as per Statement-II.

Statement-I

Statement showing number of candidates recommended against scientific and technical engineering and medical posts, Ministry/Department-wise, during the year 1985-86.

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Scientific and Technical		Engineering		Medical	
		Nos.	Rec.	Nos.	Rec.	Nos.	Rec.
1.	Agriculture and Rural Development	73		32		—	

2. Commerce	15	—	—
3. Communications	—	6	—
4. Defence	23	198	16
5. Environment and Forests	12	—	—
6. Energy	—	51	—
7. Finance	4	8	—
8. Food and Civil Supplies	12	2	—
9. Health and Family Welfare	15	3	150
10. Home Affairs	11	—	—
11. Human Resources Development	9	2	—
12. Industry and Company Affairs	12	34	—
13. Information and Broadcasting	2	—	—
14. Labour	5	18	3
15. Personnel and Training, Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pensions	2	—	—
16. Planning	22	6	—
17. Science and Technology	6	1	—
18. Steel, Mines and Coal	90	17	—
19. Supply and Textiles	11	13	—
20. Transport	1	42	1
21. Union Public Service Commission	1	—	—
22. Urban Development	12	12	—
23. Water Resources	5	91	—
24. Andaman and Nicobar Administration	—	3	—
25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration	—	—	14
26. Delhi Administration	3	4	1
27. Lakshadweep Administration	1	—	—
28. Goa, Daman and Diu Government	9	6	7
29. Pondicherry Government	3	—	—
30. Municipal Corporation of Delhi	1	—	1

Total : 360

549

193

Statement-II

Examination	No. of candidates recommended for appointment on the results of examination	
	1984	1985
1. Engineering Services Examination	814	718
2. Combined Medical Services Examination	493	1150
3. Geologists' Examination	110	234

1. Engineering Services Examination :

Recruitment through this examination is made to the Engineering Services/posts in various Ministries/Depts. of the Government viz. Ministry of Transport/Urban Development/Defence/Energy/Water Resources/Communications/Commerce/Information and Broadcasting/Steel and Mines/Industry The Department of Railways are the coordinating Department for this examination and the allocation of finally qualified candidates to the various Ministries/Departments as per vacancies intimated by them is done by this Department.

2. Combined Medical Services Examination :

Recruitment to this examination is made to the Medical posts in Railways, Ordnance and Ordnance Equipment Health Services (Ministry of Defence) Central Health Service (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) and Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The number of candidates allocated to the four Departments/Organisations is given in Annexure given below.

3. Geologists Examination :

Recruitment to this examination is made to the posts in the Geological Survey of India (Ministry of steel and Mines, Deptt. of Mines) and Central Ground Water Board (Ministry of Water Resources). The allocation of qualified candidates is done by the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Deptt. of Mines), who are coordinating Ministry for this Examination.

Annexure

Combined Medical Services Examination

Service/Post	No. of candidates allocated	
	1984	1985
1. Assistant Divisional Medical Officer in the Railways	200	500

2. Junior Scale posts in Ordnance and Ordnance Equipment Factories Health Service (Ministry of Defence)	43	50
3. Junior Scale posts in Central Health Service (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)	200	550
4. Medical Officers in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	50	50
	<hr/> 493	<hr/> 1150

Military Stations in Una and Hamirpur districts of Himachal Pradesh

2881. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated any process for the acquisition of land for the setting up of Military Stations in Una and Hamirpur districts of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of villages in which land is proposed to be acquired alongwith the Tehsils in which they are located; and

(c) if not the likely dates by which the process would be initiated and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c) A proposal to acquire land in some villages of Districts Una and Hamirpur is in a preliminary stage. No decision in the matter has been taken by Government.

Committee for hilly areas

2882. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has constituted any Committee for the identification of hill areas in States/Union Territories which are not predominantly hilly;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and the exact terms of reference and the likely date by which it has been asked to submit its report; and

(c) the exact criteria for declaring any area/region as hilly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) An Expert Group has been set up to evolve appropriate criteria for delineation of new hill areas in the country and to prepare a list of new hill areas on the basis of the suggested criteria. A copy of the Office Memorandum dated 20-5-1986 giving the composition, terms of reference and the date by which the Group is expected to submit its report is laid on the table of the house.

[Placed in Library see No. LT—2887/86]

Deteriorating balance of payments

2883. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has warned against a deteriorating balance of payments problem at the end of the Seventh Plan and has called for an aggressive export strategy to help the country to bail out from an alarming situation;

(b) if so, the measures suggested by Planning Commission, if any, to tide over this situation; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) In the course of its review of sectoral developments over the year the Planning Commission had also considered the balance of payments situation in 1985-86. Taking account of developments in foreign trade it had emphasised the need for sustained and vigorous efforts to contain the trade deficit through more rapid growth of exports in line with the 7th Plan target.

(c) The initiatives taken by the Government to augment foreign exchange earnings include foreign trade, industrial and fiscal policy measures to raise the production and profitability of export commodities as well as to provide the necessary institutional back up. These measures are intended to ensure, among others, easier access to imported inputs for export production, increased tax rebates and exemptions for exporters, easing of licencing constraints on capacity creation in sectors with export potential and authorisation of equipment imports for technological upgradation.

World Bank assistance for Western Ghats

2884. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether Government propose to seek World Bank assistance to implement the Western Ghats Development Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : There is no such proposal in the Planning Commission.

Filling up of Class III & Class IV posts in A & N Islands

2885. SHRI MANORANJAN

BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) the number of class III and class IV posts lying vacant in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in various departments, departmentwise; and

(b) the action taken to fill up these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Relaxations in recruitment rules for SC/ST candidates

2886. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Personnel has decided that minimum educational standard, wherever prescribed in the recruitment rules, shall not be relaxed in favour of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether this new rules will not reduce the number of eligible candidates from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes to the level where adequate number of candidates may not be available for filling the reserved quota; and

(c) whether a distinction cannot be made between educational qualifications and educational standard in framing the recruitment rules and the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates be exempted from meeting the educational standards, while fulfilling the minimum educational qualifications ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI

BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c) The Department of Personnel and Training has clarified that the minimum educational standard, wherever prescribed in the Recruitment Rules, is to be treated as part of educational qualification. Where a minimum educational qualification is prescribed in the Recruitment Rules, there are at present no Govt. instructions enabling relaxation of the minimum educational qualification in the case of SC/ST candidates. As a corollary wherever a minimum standard is prescribed as part of the minimum educational qualification, it would apply uniformly and there is no provision in the interest of maintenance of efficiency of administration, to relax the prescribed minimum standard in the case of SC/ST candidates. Since no new rule has been framed imposing fresh restrictions in the matter of educational qualifications and standards, there will be no impact on the number of eligible SC/ST candidates inasmuch as no SC/ST candidates eligible in terms of recruitment rules prior to the clarificatory instructions have been rendered ineligible after the clarification.

Road accidents in Delhi

2887. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL** :

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether road accidents occur daily in the Capital these days inspite of the efforts of police to minimise them;

(b) whether the offenders have been awarded any punishment during the current year so far, if so, the details thereof and how many of them have gone scot free;

(c) whether faulty traffic lights also contribute to accidents; and

(d) remedial/preventive measures taken or proposed to be taken by police in particular to further minimise the acci-

dents to safeguard the lives on the road ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM**) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. There were 2,91,713 prosecution cases during the current year and a sum of Rs. 1,41,42,526.00 was recovered as compounding fee. Traffic offenders detected by Traffic Police are prosecuted and no one is allowed to go scot free.

(c) Faulty traffic lights may also contribute to road accidents.

(d) The following steps have been taken to prevent road accidents :

- (i) a new system of punching/stamping of driving licences for every traffic violation has been introduced and the licence is liable to be suspended if the driver commits more than three traffic violations or where rash and negligent driving results in fatal accidents.
- (ii) The Delhi Traffic Police carry out special drives against traffic violations from time to time.
- (iii) In order to inculcate a sense of road discipline, traffic police has been advertising through Radio, Television and Newspapers. Students are imparted necessary training on road safety in schools and colleges through films, distribution of road safety literature as well as traffic exhibitions.
- (iv) Traffic wardens are recruited from amongst the general public to help traffic police in traffic control and detection of traffic offences.
- (v) Recently, three eye camps were organised with the help A.A.U.I. for commercial drivers at various places in Delhi starting from

12.2.86 Free spectacles were given to those with defective vision.

Distress sale of Paddy

2888. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is distress sale of Dalu Paddy in some States, if so, the names of the States; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent such distress sale and to ensure procurement at support price at least ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No report of distress sale of paddy conforming to the specifications prescribed, has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Improvement in Civil Services

2889. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a new system to bring about improvement in civil services; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) There is no one-time or single measure for improvement in Civil Services. Improvement in Civil Services is a continuous process and steps at various levels

are required over a period of time for any perceptible change in its functioning. A number of steps have been taken in the areas of recruitment, induction training, placement, career development, in service training, performance appraisal and advancement in Service. The issues are also under periodic review.

Building of air strips by PAK in PAK occupied Kashmir

2890. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to latest reports Pakistan has been building three new air strips with powerful radar systems in Pak occupied Kashmir;

(b) the names of these places and how far these are away from the Indian border;

(c) whether these are reported as having been built with the help of the defence experts of any other country and if so, the name of such country; and

(d) if so, whether the issue was taken up with those countries and with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Muzaffarbad Rawalkot and Mirpur. The distance of these air-fields from the line of actual control is 30, 40 and 30 kms respectively.

(c) and (d) Government have no information in this regard. The question of taking up this matter with other countries, therefore, does not arise.

Cases referred by Goa Government seeking exemption from ban on recruitment

2891. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases referred by the Goa Government to his Ministry seeking exemption from the ban on recruitment to Government posts; and

(b) the number of cases in which exemption was granted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) 17.

(b) 5.

[*Translation*]

Facility for storage of foodgrains

2892. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities being provided by Government to farmers for storage of foodgrains in a scientific manner; and

(b) the action taken so far to ensure scientific storage of foodgrains in Basti district of Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Procurement of foodgrains is undertaken by Government agencies at support prices in order to provide price support to farmers and to enable them to dispose of their foodgrains stock. The FCI, the State Governments and their agencies provide the storage capacity for the procured foodgrains. Besides, the Central Warehousing Corporation, an undertaking of this Ministry, and the State Warehousing Corporations in which the Central Warehousing Corporation has been investing, have set up scientific storage facilities which are available to various depositors including farmers. The Central Warehousing Corporation allows the farmers a rebate of 10% in storage charges.

(b) The Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation, the two undertakings under the control of this Ministry, together have a scientific storage capacity of 59,140 tonnes in Basti district of Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

Code of conduct for Governors

2893. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering to frame any code of conduct for the Governors or issue any other guidelines in this matter;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Sarkaria Commission on the Centre-State relations is also examining the role of Governors ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Strengthening of border security force in West Bengal

2894. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision to strengthen the Border Security Force in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the sectors where the Border Security Force units would be strengthened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have sanctioned a 5-year programme commencing from 1986-87 for strengthening surveillance along the Indo-Bangladesh border including West Bengal border. The programme includes; strengthening of BSF, establishing additional border out-posts, construction of more observation post towers, providing increased mobility to border patrols and equipping them with more sophisticated equipments.

Amendment of constitution of Mizo National Front

2895. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Executive of the Mizo National Front has amended its constitution in accordance with the Mizo Accord to make it conform to the provisions of the law of land;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Union Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Mizo National Front party has amended its Articles of Association so as to conform to the provisions of law. The party has discarded 'the Constitution of Mizoram' and abrogated and set aside 'Declaration of Independence.' It has amended its Constitution as follows :

"Chapter—II of the MNF Constitution is deleted and substituted as follows :

Chapter—II. The main aims and objects of the party are—

- (1) to protect, preserve the cultural, social and linguistic identity of Mizo people within the framework of the Indian Constitution; and
- (2) unification, through Constitutional and peaceful means of

Mizo people living in contiguous areas under one administrative unit within the Union of India."

(c) Does not arise.

Committee for pending applications of freedom fighters from West Bengal

2896. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to constitute a Committee to deal with all pending applications of freedom fighters of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of that Committee; and

(c) when the Committee will start its work ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) In view of the very large number of applications pending from the State of West Bengal, numbering approximately 25,000 and tardy flow of the State verification reports, Government was contemplating constitution of the committee consisting of prominent freedom fighters of the State of West Bengal to scrutinise these applications. Terms of reference for the proposed Committee and the modalities of the working were, however yet to be considered by the Government. .

However, a Drive has since been launched to process pending applications received before 31.3.82 from all States including West Bengal except those having some special features by 15th August, 1986 and, for this purpose special steps are being taken to process the applications without waiting for State verification reports.

There is, therefore, no need now for forming a Committee to process the cases from West Bengal.

Central Wakf Council**2897. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :****DR A. K. PATEL :**

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the grants in aid and other contributions in any form received by the Central Wakf Council from Union/State Governments during the last three years;

(b) whether Union Government have not received regularly the audited accounts from the recipients for any period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) in how many States financial position of Wakf Boards is not so sound that it may bear the burden of maintenance of divorce Muslim women ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Central Wakf Council set up under Section 8A of the Wakf Act, 1954 in December, 1964, received a grant in aid of Rs. 145.64 lakhs (Rupees One Crore Forty-Five lakhs and Sixty four thousand only) during the past three financial years ending on 31.3.86. The Central Wakf Council has not received any grant in aid from any State Government.

(b) No, Sir. The audited accounts have been duly received from the Council.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is not possible to forecast the likely burden of maintenance of divorce Muslim women on a Wakf Board.

Seizure of charas in Delhi**2898. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a record seizure of 302 kg of charas valued at Rs. 2 crores in inter-

national market was made in Delhi by the crime Branch of Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the particulars of the persons apprehended and the circumstances of the seizure;

(c) whether this seizure has led to unearthing of an organised gang of smugglers and narcotics traffickers; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 5.7. 986, a team of Crime Branch detectives intercepted a truck No. HYN-455 near Vijay Ghat. Taking advantage of the rush in traffic, its driver Rattan Singh succeeded in escaping but the other occupant of the truck named Jagtar Singh was apprehended. A careful search revealed a cavity in the body of the truck from where 302 Kgs. of Charas in 47 packets of 5 1/4 Kg. and 21 packets of 2 1/2 Kg. were seized.

(c) & (d) During interrogation it was found that Jagtar Singh had connections with a notorious drug smuggler of Punjab.

**Applications of freedom fighters
; from Gujarat**

2899. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for freedom fighters pension received from Gujarat from 1 January, 1984 to 15 July, 1986;

(b) particulars of cases, decision on which has been taken so far; and

(c) whether any cases have been rejected and if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The last date for submission of application under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 formerly known as Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, was 31.3.1982. Applications received after the prescribed date are treated as delayed and their details are not maintained. Delayed applications are considered only if the claim of suffering is accompanied by evidence from official records. Such cases are, however, very few.

(b) and (c) Out of 6748 applications received under Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972 and Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, pension has been granted in 3419 cases and 3246 cases have been rejected. Fresh applications that were invited from participants in Arya Samaj Movement last date for which was 30.6. 1986, remain to be processed.

An application is rejected when the claim is not in accordance with criteria for eligibility prescribed under the Scheme, or is not borne out by evidence produced.

Wheat transportation

2900. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether wheat purchased by Government Agencies including Food Corporation of India is being transported to places of their storage;

(b) if so, the details thereof including mode of transport used and the quantity of wheat transported so far, through each mode of transport like rail and road trucks, etc;

(c) whether adequate arrangements for transport of wheat have been made to meet the demand;

(d) if so, number of wagons and trucks, made available daily for transport of wheat and the number thereof proposed to be added to the present fleet to clear the stock purchased but awaiting transport; and

(e) whether Government propose to introduce modern technology for transport of foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major wheat procuring States are Punjab, Haryana and U.P. The stocks procured are shifted to covered godowns and 'Cover and Plinth' storage complexes and thereafter moved to various regions. The inter and intra-State movement of wheat by rail and road during the current rabi season from April to June, 1986 are—

(figures in lakh tonnes)

	Rail	Road	Total
Punjab	17.06	0.45	17.51
Haryana	3.77	1.00	4.77
U.P.	3.06	—	3.06
Total :	23.89	1.45	25.34

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Daily average number of wagons and trucks loaded from Punjab, Haryana and U.P. during the period April to June, 1986 were—

	BG	MG	Total
Wagons	998	188	1186
Trucks			16

(e) Feasibility of introducing modern technology for transporting foodgrains is under study.

[Translation]

Supply of imported sugar to consumers

2901. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that imported sugar is not being supplied at the prescribed rates to consumers in the country; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to make imported sugar available to consumers at prescribed rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) Government have not prescribed any rate for the retail price of sale of imported sugar to the consumers, other than the ceiling of Rs. 5.80 per kg. for imported sugar, sold through the controlled channels of the State Government. Besides, the sale of imported sugar meant for free-sale distribution, a small quantity of imported sugar is also allotted to various State Governments for levy distribution. This imported sugar, so allotted for levy distribution, is required to be sold by the State Government through Public Distribution System at a uniform retail price of Rs. 4.80 per Kg. as in the case of indigenous sugar.

[English]

Security measures to protect atomic power plants

2902. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the measures taken by Government to strengthen the security arrangements in and around the atomic plants in the country to check the attempts of sabotage by anti-national and secessionist elements in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : Adequate security arrangements already exist to protect nuclear installations in the country. The Government maintains continuous vigil over all developments having a bearing on security of atomic plants in the country.

Radiation leakages in atomic power plants

2903. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of radiation leakage in the various Atomic Power Plants in the country (Plant-wise) since their commissioning stating the number of workers who have suffered physical damage as a result thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware that considering the potential hazards of nuclear plants and the recent Chernobyl disaster in USSR, many advanced European countries have banned the construction of nuclear plants and certain States in the USA have banned the commissioning of the atomic plants already constructed; and

(c) if so, how the atomic power plants in the country are considered to be safe and whether Government propose to reassess the whole question of power generation by fission process ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There have been no incidents involving radiation leakage in the atomic power plants in the country causing physical damage to any of the workers of the plant.

(b) Most advanced countries have, at the Government level, reaffirmed their commitment to nuclear power even after the Chernobyl accident. However, it is reported that in one or two countries, as a result of public demand, some nuclear projects have been deferred.

(c) Government is constantly reviewing safety of nuclear power stations and based on the expert technical advice,

design and operating practices at these stations are improved to ensure that accidents do not occur. With a view to further strengthen the safety procedures in nuclear plants all connected issues are being re-examined.

[Translation]

Incidents of thefts in Delhi

2904. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of theft which took place under the jurisdiction of various police Stations in Delhi during 1984-85 and 1985-86 separately;

(b) the value of the property stolen and the number of persons killed in said incidents of thefts and the number of persons apprehended as also the quantity of goods recovered by police; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check increasing incidents of theft and dacoity ?

Statement

The details of the value of the property stolen, the number of persons killed, the number of persons apprehended and the value of the quantity of goods recovered by Delhi Police are as under :

Year	Value of the property stolen (in Rs.)	No of persons killed	No. of persons arrested	Value of Stolen property recovered (in Rs.)
1984-85	6,68,05,568/-	—	1,788	2,41,80,289/-
1985-86	6,11,53,611/-	—	3,422	2,95,33,034/-

Alleged irregularities in procurement and distribution of foodgrains

2905. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports of alleged malpractices and irreg-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The total number of thefts reported to Delhi Police during 1984-85 and 1985-86 are as under :

Year	No
1984-85	14,100
1985-86	13,438

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) A number of steps have been taken by Delhi Police to control incidents of thefts and dacoity; such as increased foot and mobile patrolling, intensive checking of hotels and guest houses, posting of pickets at vulnerable places, action against bad characters and known criminals, vigilance at crowded places, initiating extrenment proceedings against such criminals, appointment of Special Police Officers and inter-state/inter-district crime review meetings.

gularities in the procurement of grains and their distribution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the preventive steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) The Central Government has, in the recent past, received no reports that in the procurement and distribution of foodgrains there have been malpractices and irregularities.

Adequate supervision is exercised at the procurement and distribution centres by the State and Central Governments, as the case may be.

Supply of food material to defence forces

2906. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several complaints about supply of sub-standard food materials to the Defence forces by contractors have come to light recently;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the Sunday Weekly (13-19 July, 1986) in respect of alleged supply of sub-standard materials of food at the Field Supply Depot in Panitola, Dibrugarh; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND EVIDENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Complaints about supply of sub-standard food materials to Defence Forces by contractors are occasionally received.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Suitable procedures exist to ensure maintenance of the quality of rations provided to the Defence Forces. Specific complaints, when received, are investigated.

New dress pattern for Central Government employees

2907. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI H. B. PATIL :
SHRI N. DENNIS :
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to introduce new dress pattern for Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when it is likely to be enforced; and

(d) whether the Union Government propose to refer it to the State Governments for their views in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) There is no proposal to introduce any new dress pattern for Central Government employees.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Opening of storage depots at sub-divisional headquarters in Orissa

2908. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been sent to Union Government by the Orissa Government for issuing a direction to the Food Corporation of India to open storage depots at Sub-Divisional Headquarters to facilitate delivery of stocks from F.C.I. godowns in order to save the Corporation and the Orissa Government from the burden of additional subsidy; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) A proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa that the Food Corporation of India be advised to open depots in 16 Sub-Divisions of the State in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Food Corporation of India.

High level group to study Bangla exodus

2909. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a High Level Study Group to study Bangla exodus; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of this Panel and when the report of this group is expected to be made available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) With a view to dealing with the problem of infiltration from Bangladesh into India in an integrated manner and in a long-term perspective an inter-ministerial Group of officers has been appointed to undertake periodic reviews of measures to check infiltration into India and suggest updating them whenever considered necessary. This Group will be of a permanent nature and will meet periodically. No other terms of reference have been given to it and the question of giving any report by a specified date does not arise.

Gandhamardan bauxite mining project

2910. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Environment is holding up the Rs. 52.6 crore Gandhamardan bauxite mining project of Bharat Aluminium Company in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Department of Environment gave provisional clearance to Balco in 1983;

(d) whether the project was to be completed in 1985;

(e) if so, whether as per latest figures the project is now likely to be completed in 1987; and

(f) if so, the main reasons thereof and action Government propose to take to complete the project in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) to (c) This project was granted provisional clearance by the Department of Environment in 1982 subject to the condition that a detailed Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to prevent/mitigate adverse environmental impacts would be submitted by BALCO. Detailed scrutiny of the EMP, however, showed that the project will have serious adverse environmental impacts. A final decision for environmental clearance of this project is yet to be taken.

(d) to (f) The completion schedule of the project can be worked out only after a decision is taken whether the project should be taken up.

Umbrella agreement with USSR

2911. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union of Soviet Socialist Republic and the Association of Indian Engineering Industry have reached an Umbrella agreement;

(b) if so, whether it will also open up opportunities for joint ventures on research and development project; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the agreement and the time by which the agreement is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A five-year Umbrella Agreement on Scientific and Technical cooperation between the USSR and India was signed in Moscow in June 1986 by Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and President of the Association of the Indian Engineering Industry.

(b) The agreement envisages joint research and development of new types of equipment and technologies.

(c) The salient features of the Agreement include :

- Exchange of delegations of specialists;
- Exchange of scientific & technical information;
- Organisation of technical lectures and conducting of symposiums & seminars;
- Conducting of tests of machines and materials, etc;
- Conducting of joint scientific and technical Research and Development work;
- Other measures for developing closer cooperation in science and technology, as may be mutually agreed upon.
- The present agreement is valid for five years upto 1991 .

Stock of sugar

2912 SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the current requirement of sugar in the country;

(b) whether Government have adequate stock of sugar to meet the requirements of both free sale and levy sugar; and

(c) action taken against the factories flouting the release orders issued by the Directorate of Sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A .K. PANJA) : (a) The estimated requirement of sugar in the country during the current 1985-86 season is about 85 lakh tonnes.

(b) The present overall sugar availability in the country comprising indigenous and imported sugar stocks is adequate to meet the requirement of internal consumption in the current sugar year 1985-86.

(c) For the violations committed by the sugar factories for lapsing quantities against free sale release order issued for June 1979, prosecutions were initially launched on a selective basis against major defaulters through the CBI in 1980. One of the sugar factories filed a Writ Petition in the Bombay High Court challenging the issuance of process by the Court of Judicial Magistrate. In view of the Bombay High Court judgment dated 16.11.1981 given in this case on criminal application No. 1472 of 1980, the prosecutions against the factories committing violations of the provisions of the order dated 9th May, 1980 could not be launched. A Special Leave Petition against the said judgment of Bombay High Court has already been filed in the Supreme Court and the matter is subjudice.

Manufacture of V.C.Rs

2913. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL**

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to grant licences to private sector manufacturing units for production of V.C.Rs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether these companies have promised to bring latest VCR technology; and

(d) if not, what other programme is being launched to manufacture VCRs within the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d) Government had invited applications for manufacture of VCRs/VCPs from interested entrepreneurs. Government proposes to issue industrial licences only to such units which are prepared to commit sizeable investments for suitable vertical integration with an accelerated phased manufacturing programme; and which have the requisite in-built capacity to keep pace with the changing technology. Government has yet to take a final decision in this regard.

Expansion of Central Bureau of Investigation

2914. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to

effect a major expansion of the Central Bureau of Investigation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective in view ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Government have not taken a view as to whether there is need for a major expansion of the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

Appointment of commissions under Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952

2915. **SHRI H. M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Commissions and the names of the Chairman of these Commissions appointed during the past ten years; (under Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952);

(b) the names of the Commissions, their date of appointment and the date of submission of Report;

(c) the name of Commissions whose term lapsed and which failed to submit Report; and

(d) the names of the Commissions whose reports were withheld either by Government or by an ordinance issued by President of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Oil exploration in Antarctica

2916. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey for oil exploration has been conducted in Antarctica;

(b) if so, the details of the findings; and

(c) the steps proposed/taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the Antarctic Treaty only basic geophysical and geological surveys can be undertaken. Pending the establishment of an Antarctic mineral resources regime, geological investigations are being carried out to determine potential areas of hydrocarbon resources. It is therefore too early to undertake survey for oil exploration.

Advisory Committee regarding projects implementation

2917. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state whether any Advisory Committee has been constituted to advise the Government regarding project cost and its implementation and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : No, Sir. The Hon'ble Member's question presumably refers to the 'Advisory Council on Project Implementation' which has been set up for assisting the Ministry of

Programme Implementation in tackling major issues concerning project implementation and to advise on (a) improvement in project implementation systems and (b) organisational development.

Testing of oils before importing from abroad

2918. SHRI MOOL CHAND NAGA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrangements exist to test the imported oils to check oil as to whether they are fit for human consumption;

(b) if so, details of tests made during the last three years with names of laboratories where tested;

(c) whether any testing is done before imports; and

(d) whether any consignment was rejected and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) The import contract signed by State Trading Corporation with foreign suppliers provides for the detailed quality and specifications. It is also provided that the oil should conform to quality and specifications indicated. In the case of refined oils, quality is final as per samples drawn from ship's tanks at the time of loading and certified by surveyors/analysts nominated by buyers at the sellers expense. The arrangements exist to test the imported oils both at the loading as also at the discharge port to check that oil is as per prescribed specifications. In addition the Government have also provided for drawing of samples, analysis thereof from either laboratories of Public Health Authority or from different Government laboratories approved by them and clearance of the oils for human consumption by Port Health Authorities who clear it from the PFA Act angle before the customs

are permitted to discharge oil into land tank of the buyers. P.H.A. clearance is a must for refined as well as crude oils.

(d) State Trading Corporation on its own rejected two consignments. In one case where the consignment by load port surveyors was not as per specifications, the supplier was asked to take back the cargo at his risk and costs and the material was replaced by the supplier. In another case where the material was found contaminated after Port Health Clearance, the State Trading Corporation disposed of the material to the soap manufacturer for industrial use and the same was not allowed to be distributed to consumer for direct consumption.

Madras Atomic Power Plant

2919. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Unit II of Madras Atomic Power Plant was scheduled for commercial operation from 31st March 1987; and

(b) if so, has the operation started, and if not, the reasons thereof and the time by which it is expected to go into operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Unit II of the Madras Atomic Power Station has started commercial operation from March 21, 1986.

Afforestation in Rajasthan

2920. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether any afforestation schemes are being implemented in Rajasthan; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : - Yes, Sir. The schemes of afforestation are :

- (i) Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation in ecologically sensitive non-Himalayan areas; and
- (ii) Externally Aided Social Forestry Project (World Bank/USAID). These include farm forestry, that is distribution of seedlings for plantation on private land, raising of community woodlots and strip plantations. Afforestation works are also undertaken under NREP, RLEGP, DPAP and DDP.

Working of Modern Food Industries Ltd.

2921. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start biscuit factories;

(b) whether the units of Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. have been running at a profit during the last two years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, an undertaking of the Ministry, has at present no proposal to set up any biscuit factory.

(b) and (c) A Statement showing profit/loss in respect of different units of the Company during 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given below.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Units	1983-84	1984-85
Bread :			
1.	Delhi	(+) 111.23	(+) 99.62
2.	Cochin	(+) 73.48	(+) 71.43
3.	Bombay	(+) 71.61	(+) 82.75
4.	Madras	(+) 40.01	(+) 34.33
5.	Bangalore	(+) 39.83	(+) 28.51
6.	Chandigarh	(—) 15.50	(—) 6.30
7.	Indore	(—) 6.05	(—) 4.70
8.	Jaipur (including extruder food unit)	(+) 1.18	(—) 7.23
9.	Calcutta	(—) 14.45	(—) 29.55
10.	Hyderabad	(+) 11.27	(—) 3.31
11.	Ranchi	(—) 8.53	(—) 11.51
12.	Kanpur	(—) 6.26	(—) 15.46
13.	Ahmedabad	(—) 0.42	(—) 2.83
14.	Beverages Unit	(—) 19.88	(—) 22.58
15.	Maize Mill	(—) 2.20	(—) 2.41
16.	Edible Oil Plant, Ujjain	(—) 29.78	(—) 52.59
17.	Fruit Juice bottling plant	(—) 22.25	(—) 18.81

: Admissions to NDA

2922. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of admissions at the National Defence Academy during the last three years and out of them the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : During the last three years, 1910 boys were admitted to the National Defence Academy. It would not be desirable, in public interest, to disclose details of caste composition of NDA cadets.

Outcome of meetings of Scientific panels

2923. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the high level scientific panels set up under the Gandhi-Reagan Science and Technology Initiative in India and the USA have held any joint meeting during the last 12 months;

(b) if so, the details and outcome of the meeting; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) Under the Indo-US S&T Initiative no annual meeting of the high level panels has been laid down. In early last year, an exchange of views had taken place between some members of the US Over View Panel and the Indian Senior Scientists Panel, and the extension of the Indo-US S&T Initiative had been suggested. During the Prime Minister's visit to US last year, this extension was jointly agreed to. A joint meeting of the two high level panel is tentatively scheduled for 25-26 September 1986.

Weed threat to tiger reserves

2924. SHRI P. NAMGYAL :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that "Lantana camara" shrubs are posing a threat to tigers in reserve parks; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to protect tigers against this weed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Lantana is not a direct threat to tigers. However, since it is not preferred food plant species of the wild herbivores, its growth reduces to that extent the area on which preferred species grow. To that extent, therefore, it has an adverse impact on the wild herbivores on which the tigers feed. Lantana as yet, however, does not occupy the major portions of our national parks and sanctuaries.

(b) Central assistance is provided to State Governments for the management of sanctuaries, national parks and tiger

reserves, which includes funds for the control of exotic weeds.

Engineering College by I.A.F.

2925 SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to start an Engineering College by Indian Air Force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH): Yes Sir.

Help for Kerala Institutes for Marine Research and Development Fund

2926 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Organisations and Institutes in Kerala which have received help during the year 1985-86 from the Marine Research and Development Fund (MRDF) under the Department of Ocean Development;

(b) the details of the quantum received by each Institute/Organisation; and

(c) the details of this Research activities of these Institutes and Organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Three organisations in Kerala have received help during the year 1985-86.

(b) The Department of Aquatic Biology & Fisheries, University of Kerala has received Rs. 7,30,376 for three years. The Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical and Engineering Training, Cochin Rs. 15,000 and the University of Cochin Rs. 10,000.

(c) The grant for the University of Kerala will be utilised for a project on

Ecology of marine fouling and woodboring organism along the coastal region. The grant for Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical and Engineering Training, Cochin was for a seminar on Training and Education for Marine Fisheries Management and Development and the grant for the University of Cochin was for a Seminar on Mussel Watch Programme to monitor ocean pollution.

Questionnaire on functioning and utility of Super Bazar

2927. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Super Bazar circulated a questionnaire amongst people visiting Super Bazar in May/June, 1986 soliciting information from public on a large number of points;

(b) if so, number of people who filled in the questionnaire and the general reaction of the public about the utility of Super Bazar and its functioning;

(c) the roles assigned to the National Consumers Cooperative Federation, Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar and have these roles been achieved/adhered to fully or partly or are they lacking in any respects;

(d) whether it is mandatory for Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar to buy all their requirements specially of rice and pulses from National Consumers Cooperative Federation and if so, are they buying these items from it; and

(e) if not, from whom are they buying these commodities with reasons for not buying from National Consumers Cooperative Federation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes Sir. The Cooperative Store Limited (popularly

known as Super Bazar), Delhi, with a view to know the reaction of the customers about its functioning and to invite their suggestions for improving the services being rendered by it, decided to have an opinion poll through the questionnaire. The questionnaire was circulated amongst the people and about 750 customers have filled it. Most of the customers have observed that, by and large, they are satisfied with the services being rendered by the Store particularly with regard to sale of laboratory tested food items at reasonable rates. Certain suggestions for bringing improvement in the quality of services of the store have also been given by some customers.

(c) The main objective of the National Consumers Cooperative Federation is to provide supply support to the consumers cooperatives as well as to render consultancy services to overcome managerial deficiency in the functioning of consumer cooperatives. In fulfilling these objectives, the National Consumers Cooperative Federation is making efforts in that direction to supply various essential items to its affiliates. It has also set up full-fledged consultancy and promotional cell for giving technical guidance to consumer cooperatives for development of their management systems.

The major objectives of Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar are to provide quality products to consumers at reasonable rates and to encourage fair trade practices. For attaining these objectives, both the Stores have set up about 144 branches throughout the Union Territory of Delhi through which they are supplying essential items to the general public at reasonable rates, maintaining their quality, with correct weighment. Thus the two Stores have succeeded in attaining these objectives to a great extent.

(d) & (e) It is not mandatory for Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar to buy all their requirements specially of rice and pulses from National Consumers Cooperative Federation of India Limited (NCCF). However, Super Bazar is procuring its requirements of pulses from NCCF, and rice which is not available with NCCF is

procured from FCI and Haryana Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (HAFED). The Super Bazar has also recently negotiated with Madhya Pradesh State Consumers Cooperative Federation for supply of pulses. Kendriya Bhandar has informed that NCCF was often not able to meet the requirements of the society in the past and the Society had per force to fall on other sources of supply to maintain the supply line from the wholesale market at competitive rates keeping in view the quality and demand of the customers.

Dereservation of posts for SC and ST

2928. SHRI SAYED SHAHA-BUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) number of Class I, Class II and Class III posts under the Central Government in the reserved quota for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which were dereserved during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) the reasons for such de-reservation;

(c) whether they were filled with persons belonging to the general category; and

(d) whether corresponding number of additional vacancies is proposed to be made available if and when suitable candidates from Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes possessing minimum qualifications become available ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) On the basis of the information available, a Statement showing the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes dereserved during 1983-85, is given below.

(b) and (c) The reserved vacancies were dereserved due to non-availability of suitable SCs/STs candidates. The actual appointments are made by the Ministries/ Departments/Offices under which the vacancies occur and no statistics are centrally maintained by the Department of Personnel and Training in this regard.

(d) After dereservation the reservations are required to be carried forward to subsequent 3 recruitment years with provision for mutual exchange between SC and ST in the 3rd carryforward year. However, in case of reservations in promotion by selection from Group 'C' to Group 'B', within Group 'B' and from Group 'B' to the lowest rung of Group 'A', carry-forward of reservation is not permitted and mutual exchange between SC and ST can be made in the same year of recruitment. Reservations in such of the reserved vacancies for which suitable SC/ST candidates do not become available even after applying the mutual exchange principle lapse.

Statement

I

Vacancies reserved for SC de-reserved

Year	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	Group 'C'
1983	202	585	1744
1984	199	393	1491
1985	236	396	1788

II
Vacancies reserved for ST de-reserved

Year	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	Group 'C'
1883	167	239	2592
1984	169	359	2131
1985	172	424	2444

Exclusion of scientific posts from purview of U.P.S.C.

2929. **SHRI MADHAV REDDI** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission had been consulted before a decision about exclusion of scientific posts from the purview of the Commission was taken; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (**SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI**) : (a) No administrative decision about exclusion of posts from the purview of Union Public Service Commission is effective unless the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations are duly amended. The views of the Commission have been invited in regard to exclusion of scientific posts in the scientific Departments.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of HMS Hermes from UK

2930 **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI** :
SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether HMS Hermes, which India agreed to buy from U.K. in April last has been inspected in detail to assess the extent of repairs and alternatives required;

(b) if so, whether repairs would be undertaken in U.K. or in India;

(c) what is the time likely to be taken for the repair work;

(d) the number of Navy personnel transferred from I. N. S. Vikrant to aircraft carrier Hermes; and

(e) the total number of personnel required to man the aircraft carrier Hermes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (**SHRI ARUN SINGH**) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In U.K.

(c) About 7 months.

(d) None.

(e) About 1400 personnel.

Raising of additional sum for industries and agriculture

2931. **SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD** : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre proposes to raise an additional sum of Rs. 10,000 crores to increase the Seventh Plan outlay to Rs. 40,000 crores to meet the needs of industries and agriculture; and

(b) if so, how this additional amount is proposed to be raised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (**SHRI A. K PANJA**) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Direct recruit I.A.S. Officers

2932. **SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of direct recruited I.A.S. officers working in the Union Government and in the service of the States;

(b) the number of promotees to the I.A.S. cadre from the State Services;

(c) the percentage of I. A. S. Officers directly recruited and those allotted to serve in their own States; and

(d) whether I.A.S. Officers working in States other than their own are required to learn the language of the State to which they are allotted to serve ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Central Deputation : 719

States : 2967

(b) 863

(c) Thirty-six percent of directly recruited officers have been allotted to the States of their domicile.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Deployment of para military forces in West Bengal and Tripura

2933. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS

MUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times Governments of West Bengal and Tripura sought assistance of para military forces to maintain law and order during 1983-84 to 1985-86; and

(c) the details of Battalion deployed in various places time-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The Government of West Bengal and Tripura have made requests from time to time for deployment of para military forces. In accordance with the requests, the number of coys of para military forces provided to the Governments of West Bengal and Tripura during the period from 1st April, 1983 to 31st March, 1986 is given in the statement below.

Statement

Deployment of para-military forces in West Bengal and Tripura during the period from 1-4-1983 to 31-3-1986

Name of State	Name of Force	Year & Month	No of coys deployed on semi-permanent basis on law and order duties including static guard duties.	No. of coys deployed on law & order duties including static guard temporary basis.	No. of coys deployed on law & order duties connected with Assembly/Lok Sabha elections.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1983					
West Bengal	CRPF	April	8	—	—
		May	8	—	—
		June	8	—	—
		July	8	—	—
		August	8	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
		September	10	—	—
		October	8	—	—
		November	8	—	—
		December	8	5	—
		1984			
		January	8	5	—
		February	8	—	—
		March	9	—	—
		April	9	—	—
		May	8	—	—
		June	9	—	—
		July	10	—	—
		August	10	—	—
		September	10	—	—
		October	10	—	—
		November	10	—	—
		December	10	—	14 (Lok Sabha elections)
WEST BENGAL CRPF					
		1985			
		January	10	—	—
		February	8	—	—
		March	8	—	—
		April	10	—	—
		May	10	—	—
		June	8	—	—
		July	8	—	—
		August	11	—	—
		September	11	—	—
		October	11	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
		November	8	—	—
		December	9	—	—
		1986			
		January	9	—	—
		February	9	—	—
		March	9	—	—
		1983			
Tripura	C R P F	April	20	—	—
		May	20	—	—
		June	20	—	—
		July	24	—	—
		August	24	—	—
		September	21	—	—
		October	20	—	—
		November	21	—	—
		December	22	—	—
		1984			
		January	22	—	—
		February	24	5	—
		March	23	—	—
		April	23	—	—
		May	24	9	—
		June	24	9	—
		July	29	—	—
		August	29	—	—
		September	29	—	—
		October	29	—	—
		November	29	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
		December	24	—	11 (Lok Sabha elections)
		1985			
		January	24	5	—
		February	24	3	—
		March	33	—	—
		April	33	—	—
		May	36	—	—
		June	31	—	—
		July	36	—	—
		August	36	—	—
		September	30	—	—
		October	30	—	—
		November	30	—	—
		December	30	—	—
		1986			
		January	30	—	—
		February	36	—	—
		March	36	—	—
		1983			
West Bengal	BSF	April	—	—	—
		May	—	6	—
		June	—	5	—
		July	—	—	—
		August	—	—	—
		September	—	—	—
		October	—	—	—
		November	—	—	—
		December	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
1984					
January	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	1	—	—	—
April	—	1	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	1	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	1	—	—	—
October	—	1	—	—	—
November	—	1	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	11 (Lok Sabha Elections)
1985					
January	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	1 coy + 2 Pls.	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	2 Pls	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	1 Pl.	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1986			
		January	—	—	—
		February	—	1	—
		March	—	1	—
		1983			
Tripura	BSF	April	—	1	—
		May	—	—	—
		June	—	—	—
		July	—	—	—
		August	—	—	—
		September	—	—	—
		October	—	—	—
		November	—	—	—
		December	—	—	—
		1984			
		January	—	—	—
		February	—	—	—
		March	—	—	—
		April	—	—	—
		May	—	5	—
		June	—	5	—
		July	—	2	—
		August	—	2	—
		September	—	—	—
		October	—	1	—
		November	—	2	—
		December	—	—	6 (Lok Sabha elections)

1	2	3	4	5	6		
1985							
		January	5	—	—		
		February	5	—	—		
		March	5	—	—		
		April	5	—	—		
		May	5	—	—		
		June	—	2	—		
		July	—	—	—		
		August	—	—	—		
		September	—	—	—		
		October	—	—	—		
		November	—	—	—		
		December	—	—	—		
1986							
Tripura	BSF	January	—	—	—		
		February	—	—	—		
		March	—	—	—		
1983							
West Bengal	Assam Rifles	April	—	—	—		
		May	—	—	—		
		June	—	—	—		
		July	—	—	—		
		August	—	—	—		
		September	—	—	—		
		October	—	—	—		
		November	—	—	—		
		December	—	—	—		
		1984					
				January	—	—	—
				February	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
		March	—	—	—
		April	—	—	—
		May	—	—	—
		June	—	—	—
		July	—	—	—
		August	—	—	—
		September	—	—	—
		October	—	—	—
		November	—	—	—
		December	—	—	6 (Lok Sabha elections)
		1985			
		January	—	2	—
		February	—	—	—
		March	—	—	—
		April	—	—	—
		May	—	—	—
		June	—	—	—
		July	—	—	—
		August	—	—	—
		September	—	—	—
		October	—	—	—
		November	—	—	—
		December	—	—	—
		1986			
		January	—	—	—
		February	—	—	—
		March	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
1983					
Tripura	Assam Rifles	April	—	—	—
		May	—	—	—
		June	—	—	—
		July	—	—	—
		August	—	—	—
		September	—	—	—
		October	—	—	—
		November	—	—	—
		December	—	—	—
		1984			
		January	—	—	—
		February	—	—	—
		March	—	—	—
		April	—	—	—
		May	—	—	—
		June	—	—	—
		July	—	—	—
		August	—	—	—
		September	—	—	—
		October	—	—	—
		November	—	—	—
		December	—	—	—
		1985			
		January	—	—	—
		February	—	—	—
		March	—	—	—
		April	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
		May	—	—	—
		June	—	2	—
		July	—	2	—
		August	—	—	—
		September	—	—	—
		October	—	—	—
		November	—	—	—
		December	—	—	—
		1986			
		January	—	—	—
		February	—	—	—
		March	—	—	—

[Translation]**[Care of saplings]**

2934. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the absence of proper care of the saplings planted during "van-mahotsava" organised every year their growth has become doubtful; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure proper care of the saplings planted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Plantation during Van-Mahotsavas is done by individuals, institutions like schools and coll ges, State and Central Government Departments and public sector undertakings, industry, cooperatives, village communities and Voluntary Agencies, on private as well as public land. The possibility of doubtful growth on public land cannot be ruled out, due to factors like inadequate watering arrangements, unexpected drought, lack of fencing, large-scale browsing by cattle and lack of control over lopping.

(b) The planting of non-browsable

species, adequate trench mounding and other protection measures are some of the steps suggested by Government to ensure protection of saplings. Individual ownership of tree through Farm Forestry and Tree Plantation Schemes should also result in proper care of the saplings planted. The involvement of Voluntary Agencies, Youth Groups and Mahila Mangal Dals, as also the concept of social fencing by community efforts is also sought to be promoted.

Approval for construction of roads in Almora, U.P.

2935. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the names of the roads in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh for the construction of which proposals have been received by his Ministry during the past two years till date for according approval; and

(b) the names of the roads in regard to the construction of which the necessary approval has been given and the reasons for not according approval to the construction of the remaining roads ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) A Statement is given below.

Statement

Details of proposals relating to construction of roads in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh for the period from 1.1.1984 to 31.7.1986

1984

S. No.	Area in ha.	Name of road	Present status of the proposal
1	2	3	4
1.	11 87796	Narayan-Tewari-Dewal-Katarkhan motor road.	Act not applicable. Letter issued on 19.12.1984.
2.	1.2368	Ganiadyoli-Singorhi-Akwari motor road.	Wanting information sought from the State Government on 26.11.84. Reply not received within the stipulated period and hence treated as closed.
3.	0.6804	Construction of approach road to Sylindhar-Dhamal bridge.	Act not applicable. Letter issued on 12.11.84.
4.	15.76	Kapkot-Pindari Glacier motor road.	Act not applicable. Letter issued on 12.11.84.
5.	0.6045	Harda-Bikiasen motor road.	Wanting information sought from the State Govt. on 20.11.84. Reply not received within the stipulated period and hence treated as closed.

1	2	3	4
6.	2.6722	Pessia-Pipna motor road.	Approved. Letter issued on 10.1.1985.
7.	0.044	Kalan-Band-Pant Quarali motor road.	Wanting information sought from the State Govt. on 22.11.84. Reply not received within the stipulated period and hence treated as closed.
8.	3.21	Chamkhala-Koerala Davera motor road.	Wanting information sought from the State Govt. on 28.7.84. Reply not received within the stipulated period and hence treated as closed.
9.	3.1845	Extension of Syoli-Dayoti khet-Silor Mahadev motor road.	Wanting information sought from the State Govt. on 28.7.84. & 12.5.86. Reply not received within the stipulated period and hence treated as closed.
10.	3.98	Kapkot-Karmi motor road.	Act not applicable. Letter issued on 12.4.84.
11.	5.5861	Varkanda-Mahila Dotiyal motor road.	Wanting information sought from the State Govt. on 12.11.84. Reply not received within the

stipulated period and hence treated as closed.

Act not applicable. Letter issued on 23.11 84.

Work completed by March, 82 in violation of the provisions of the F (C) Act, 1980. Letter issued on 19.12 84 asking for reasons.

Wanting information sought from the State Govt on 1.1 85 and 21.3.1986. Reply not received within the stipulated period and hence treated as closed.

Incomplete proposal returned in original on 5.1.1985 for submission of a complete proposal.

Act not applicable. Letter issued on 5.2.1985

Wanting information sought from the State Govt. on 26.3.1985. Telegraph reminder

Bhikyasen Manila Dotiyal motor road.

Khunt-Kakrighat motor road.

Masi-Garkhet motor road.

Jalikhani-Utam-Chhani-Nauvara motor road.

1985

Devlikhet Daydokhal Silor Mahadev motor road.

Motor road bridge over Gan-gas river near Silor Mahadev.

1	2	3	5
			sent on 15.5.85. Reply not received within the stipulated period and hence treated as closed.
3.	1.28	Bhani-Ritha Bagar-Hersiniya Bagar-Vinayak motor road.	Wanting information sought from the State Govt. on 22.6.1985, 18.7.1985 and 16.7.1986. Reply not received within the stipulated period and hence treated as closed.
4.	6.1319	Marchula-Mairang khal Botiyal motor road.	Wanting information sought from the State Govt. on 16.7.1985 and 20.6.1986. Reply not received within the stipulated period and hence treated as closed.
5.	3.8128	Kalaband-Pant & Quaralli motor road.	Incomplete proposal returned in original on 15.7.1985 for submission of a complete proposal.
6.	20.7762	Manali Jaiti motor road.	Act not applicable. Letter issued on 23.7.1985.

7.	0.6386	Majhali-Batulia motor road.	Wanting information sought from the State Govt. on 17.7.1985. Reply not received within the stipulated period and hence treated as closed.
8.	0.6285	Dwarahat, Ashgoli motor road.	Wanting information sought from the State Govt. on 20.11.1985. Reply not received within the stipulated period and hence treated as closed.
1986 (upto 31.7.1985)			

Construction of warehouses in Almora and Pithoragarh districts

2936. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether warehouses with a capacity of more than 5000 tonnes for storing foodgrains procured, would be constructed for supplying it in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether action for acquisition of land and starting construction of these warehouses has been started and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The Food Corporation of India proposes to construct storage capacity of 5000 tonnes each at Pithoragarah and Almora for storage of foodgrains

(b) The Corporation is in the process of selecting suitable sites at these two centres. Land acquisition proceedings would be initiated after the sites are selected.

Sugar mills running in loss

2937 SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the number of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh running in loss and the assistance proposed to be given to the State Government for modernisation of these mills and also to avoid losses in these mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : The Government do not maintain Profit and Loss Accounts in respect of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh which are mainly in the private or co-operative sector.

Under the Sugar Development Fund

Rules, 1983, State Governments are not eligible for assistance for the modernisation of mills. Assistance can, however, be provided under the same rules to sugar factories applying for sanction of loan for the purpose of sugarcane development in their command areas and for the purpose of modernisation/rehabilitation of their plant and machinery, which should help them to avoid losses substantially.

[English]

Consumption/production of sugar in 1985-86

2939. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total consumption requirement of sugar in the country during 1985-86; and

(b) the total production of sugar during 1985-86 in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The estimated total consumption requirement of sugar during the 1985-86 sugar year is about 85 lakh tonnes.

(b) The estimated domestic production during 1985-86 season (October-September) may be around 69 lakh tonnes.

With the opening stocks of about 14 lakh metric tons as on 1.10.1985, and with the above indigenous production and available imported sugar, Government have more than adequate stocks to meet the internal consumption requirements of 1985-86 sugar year.

Deforestation in North Bengal

2940. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware

that the entire ecological balance is now at stake in Tarai and Dooar's area of North Bengal due to the major deforestation for the last one decade and lack of initiative for social forestry; and

(b) If so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) 429.265 ha. of forest lands in the State of West Bengal have been diverted for non-forest use under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 since 25.10.1982. The State Government have reported that there has been no other disforestation. However, National Remote Sensing Agency reports indicate that forest cover has depleted over an area of 1864 square kilometre during the period 1972-75 to 1980-82.

(b) During the Sixth Five Year Plan period 3188 seedlings were planted in West Bengal, and in 1985-86, 115 lakh seedlings. The target for 1986-87 is to plant 1400 lakh seedlings.

Labour engaged in construction and maintenance of Border Roads

2941. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the total number of labourers who are engaged for maintenance and construction of border roads by Border Roads Organisation; State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : As on 30.6.1986, 82,761 casual labourers were engaged for maintenance and construction of roads in India by Border Roads Organisation. State/Union Territory-wise break-up of casual labourers is as under :—

State/Union Territory	Number of casual labourers employed.
Assam	2206
Arunachal Pradesh (U.T.)	12095
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (U.T.)	878
Bihar	2014
Jammu & Kashmir	14288
Maharashtra	468
Himachal Pradesh	7171
Uttar Pradesh	4024
Punjab	1935
Sikkim	6057
Rajasthan	7219
West Bengal	1285
Haryana	54
Tamil Nadu	6
Tripura	1137
Nagaland	5789
Manipur	5777
Mizoram (U.T.)	7667
Meghalaya	2691
Total : 82,761	

[Translation]

Defect in Dhruva Atomic Reactor

2942. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether any basic defect has been detected in the design of Dhruva Atomic Reactor;

(b) if so, the steps taken to rectify the defect, so far;

(c) whether Government propose to completely change its design; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) & (b) No Sir. However, during test irradiation of nuclear fuel, an essential part of Dhruva's engineering experiments, wear on the aluminium cladding of the fuel pins was experienced. As a result, the fuel clamping has been modified.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Manufacturing of computer terminal

2943. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Electronics proposes to manufacture a computer terminal that receives five Indian languages;

(b) whether computer terminal is proposed to be manufactured in collaboration with some private companies;

(c) what are the five languages that can be displayed in that computer terminal; and

(d) the details of the programme and reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a), (b) and (d) : Department of Electronics (DOE) had sponsored a technology development project at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur to develop a Graphics and Indian Script Based Terminal to provide input and output facilities in Indian Scripts on Computers in the country. The technology developed under this project was recently transferred to six Indian Manufacturers. Department of Electronics does not propose to manufacture this terminal on its own.

(c) At present this terminal can support the following Indian Scripts :

Devanagari, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali and Assamese. However, technology used for providing input and output facilities in these scripts can be easily adopted to cover all the Indian Scripts.

Preservation of flora and fauna

2944. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission proposes to step up the programme for the preservation of flora and fauna under the forestry programme;

(b) steps taken in this regard in Karnataka; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To step up the programme for preservation of flora and fauna under forestry, Rs. 6,200 lakhs have been allocated to Karnataka State during Seventh Five Year Plan compared to Rs. 3075 lakhs allocated during Sixth Plan.

(c) The details are given in the Statement below.

Statement-I

Statement giving details of agreed outlay of Seventh Five Year Plan under forestry programme in Karnataka State.

Sl. No.	Development Programme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Direction and Administration	10.00
2.	Education and Training	17.50
3.	Survey of Forest Resources	75.00
4.	Social and Farm Forestry	4899.75
5.	Communication and Buildings	140.00
6.	Investment in Public Sector and Other Undertakings	55.00
7.	Environmental Forestry and Wildlife :	
	(a) Wildlife	257.50
	(b) Zoological Parks	70.00
	(c) Other Expenditure	675.25
	Grand Total :	62,00.00

**Review of further continuation in
service**

2945. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Physical Laboratory follows the same rules as obtain in Government of India in regard to review of cases of persons who have attained the age of 50 years for their further continuation in service;

(b) if so, whether these rules are followed uniformly; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOP-

MENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Plan to boost Biotechnology

2946. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a plan to boost the Biotechnology programmes during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the quantum of outlay proposed for the purpose, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government formed Department of Biotechnology on February 27, 1986 with a mandate to act as a nodal point for biotechnology programmes in the areas of agriculture, health, energy, ecology and environment, in terms of promoting R&D establishment of manufacturing units and training manpower required for thrust area through research institutions and universities in various States. Programmes are also under way for estab-

lishing infrastructure facilities in R&D institutions in different parts of the country. State-wise and programme-wise outlays are given in Statement-I below. The State-wise S&T outlay for the Seventh Plan period are given in Statement-II below. The Department will promote the establishment of R&D based manufacturing units in the areas of vaccines, immunodiagnostic, cattle breeding improvement through embryo transfer technology and tissue culture based improvement of economically important crops in various States in the next Seventh and Eighth Plan period.

Statement-I

State-wise outlays proposed for Biotechnology programmes during Seventh Plan.

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of Project & Institution	Outlay	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Animal House Facility at National Instt. of Nutrition, Hyderabad.	2.01	
		(ii) Polypeptide & Oligonucleotides at Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology, Hyderabad.	0.85	
		(iii) Bio-informatics Centre at Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology, Hyderabad.	0.93	3.79
2.	Delhi	(i) Blue Green Algal Facility at Indian Agricultural Research Instt. New Delhi.	1.24	
		(ii) Plant Tissue Culture Facility at National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi.	2.96	

1	2	3	4
		(iii) Oligonucleotides at Centre for Biochemicals, Delhi.	0.23
		(iv) Bio-informatics Centre at National Instt. of Immunology, New Delhi.	0.93
		(v) Bio-Informatics Centre at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	0.93
		(vi) Oligonucleotides & Peptides Synthesis at Delhi University, Delhi.	0.20
		(vii) M.Sc./M. Tech. (Biotechnology) at Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi.	1.09
		(viii) M.Sc./M. Tech. (Biotechnology) at Indian Instt. of Technology, New Delhi.	0.53
		(ix) M.Sc./M. Tech. (Biotechnology) at Indian Agri. Research Instt., New Delhi.	1.31
		(x) M.Sc./M. Tech. (Biotechnology) at All India Instt. of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	1.20
		(xi) Restriction Enzymes at Centre for Biochemicals, Delhi.	0.13
		(xii) Biocid-S Project at Malaria Research Centre, Delhi.	0.01
			10.76
3.	Karnataka	(i) Animal House Facility at Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore.	0.15
		(ii) Oligonucleotides Synthesis Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore.	0.80

1	2	3	4	5
		(iii) Bio-Informatics Centre at Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore	0.93	
		(iv) Post-Doctoral (Biotechnology) at Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore.	1.07	
		(v) VAX Computer at Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore.	0.98	3.93
4.	Maharashtra	(i) Animal Tissue/Cell Line Facility at Pune University, Pune.	3.77	
		(ii) Bio-Informatics Centre at Pune University, Pune.	0.93	
		(iii) M Sc./M. Tech. (Biotechnology) at Pune University, Pune.	1.16	
		(iv) M.Sc./M.Tech. (Biotechnology) at, Indian Instt. of Technology, Bombay.	0.59	
		(v) Copper Leaches Project at Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science.	0.16	6.61
5.	Gujarat	(i) M Sc./M.tech. (Biotechnology) at M.S. Univ. of Baroda, Baroda	0.98	0.98
6.	Punjab	(i) Microbial Culture Collection Facility at Instt. of Microbial Technological, Chandigarh.	3.00	
		(ii) Biochemical Engg. Pilot Plant Facility at Instt. of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh.	3.49	
		(iii) Bio-Informatics Centre at Instt. of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh.	0.93	7.42

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Tamil Nadu	(i) M.Sc/M.Tech. (Biotechnology) at Madurai Kamaraj Univ. Madurai.	1.15	
		(ii) Biocide-S Project at Anna Univ. Madras.	0.03	
		(iii) Bio-Informatics Centre at Madurai Kamaraj Univ. Madurai.	0.93	2.11
8.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Animal House Facility at Central Drug Research Instt. Lucknow.	0.98	
		(ii) M.Sc/M.Tech.(Biotechnology) at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	1.07	
		(iii) M.Sc./M.Tech. (Biotechnology) at Indian Veterinary Research Instt., Izatnagar, UP.	1.10	3.15
9.	West Bengal	(i) M.Sc./M. Tech. (Biotechnology) at Jadavpur University, Calcutta.	0.99	
		(ii) M.Sc./M.Tech. (Biotechnology) at Indian Instt. of Technology, Kherapur.	0.62	
		(iii) Bio-Informatics Centre at Bose Instt., Calcutta.	0.93	2.54

Bio-Informatics Programme

—	Upgradation of Facilities at user Centre	2.70	2.70
—	Upgradation of Facilities at user universities (coverage of States to be decided)	0.43	0.43

Manpower Development

— Short-Term Training Course	1.00	1.00
— National/Overseas Associateships (Participations of institutions in various States invited through advertisements in leading Newspapers).	7.00	7.00

R&D Manufacturing Units

(Proposal at initial stages when States participation not decided).	24.00	24.00
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Grand Total 776.42

Statement-II

S&T Outlay for all States and Union
Territories for the Seventh Five Year
Plan period.

States/UTs	Seventh Plan Out- lays (1985-90)
	S&T Programmes (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2

States

Andhra Pradesh	610
Assam	300
Bihar	300
Gujarat	450
Haryana	165
Himachal Pradesh	100
Jammu & Kashmir	100
Karnataka	200
Kerala	1700

Madhya Pradesh	650
Maharashtra	200
Manipur	200
Meghalaya	150
Nagaland	80
Orissa	216
Punjab	400
Rajasthan	344
Sikkim	22
Tamil Nadu	450
Tripura	200
Uttar Pradesh	1000
West Bengal	320
Total	8157

1	2
Union Territories	
A&N Island	26
Arunachal Pradesh	12
Chandigarh	20
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	14
Delhi	56
Goa, Daman & Diu	110
Lakshadweep	25
Mizoram	10
Poudicherry	36
Total	309
<hr/>	
Grand Total	8466

Funds for irrigation schemes in M.P.

2947. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Madhya Pradesh has approached the Union Government for the allocation of Rs. 6000 crores for the completion of 1746 incomplete small and medium irrigation projects in the State;

(b) if so, whether the request has since been examined; and

(c) the time by which financial assistance is likely to be given to Madhya Pradesh to complete the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Import of vegetable oil

2948. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of vegetable oil imported during last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether private sector is permitted to import vegetable oil;

(c) if so, the names of those units and the quantity of vegetable oil imported by each unit during the above period;

(d) whether it is a fact that the import and the present production of vegetable oil in the country could not meet the demands in the country and if so, what is the Government's policy in regard to the import of vegetable oil during the year 1986-87; and

(e) the methods adopted to distribute vegetable oil amongst the States and the vanaspati manufacturers in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The import of edible oil during the last three oil years (November-October) is as under—

Oil Year	Qty. imported (in lakh tonnes)
1983-84	16.34
1984-85	13.68
1985-86	5.15 (Provisional)
(Nov. 85—June, 86)	

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is a gap between the demand for and the availability of indigenous oil.

This gap is partly met by imports. The quantum of edible oil to be imported is decided by the Government from time to time, keeping in view the availability of indigenous edible oils, availability of foreign exchange and other related factors. It is too early to estimate the quantity to be imported during oil year 1986-87 (November-October).

(e) The allocation of imported edible oils to States under Public Distribution System is made on month to month basis keeping in view certain factors like prices of indigenous edible oils in the open market, availability of indigenous edible oils etc. Further responsibility for distribution to consumers is of the State Government.

The vanaspathi industry is allocated imported edible oils on the basis of their average monthly production achieved during the preceding quarter 60% regular allocation at the rate of Rs. 11,500/-PMT and 20% commercial allocation @ Rs. 13,000/-PMT is being given to them on the basis of their production at present.

Launching of six series satellites

2949. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the schedule date of launching the six series satellites of the INSAT system;

(b) whether the launching of the six series satellite has been delayed;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the date when it is expected to be launched ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There are no 'six series satellites' in the INSAT System.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Production of arms and ammunitions in private sector

2950. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow production of arms and ammunitions in private sector also; and

(b) the reason for the change in the policy with regard to the manufacture of arms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Parliament Session in South

2951. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for several decades there has been a demand to hold a Session of Parliament in South;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider the matter afresh; and

(c) what are the difficulties in the way of holding such a Session in South ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) At present, the Government is not thinking of holding any Parliament Session outside Delhi.

**Freedom fighters pension applications
from Gujarat districts**

2952. SHRI U. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of sanction of freedom fighters pension cases from districts of Bulsar, Vadodara, Surat, Ahmedabad of Gujarat State and Dadra Nagar Haveli during 1.1.85 to 30.6.86;

(b) how many applications have been received during the above period from the above districts of Gujarat;

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken on pending cases; and

(d) the details of total number of freedom fighters who are getting freedom fighters pensions in each districts of Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Record of sanctioned cases is not maintained district wise. However, during the period from 1.1.1985 to 30.6.1986, pension has been sanctioned in 29 cases from Gujarat State and in one case from Dadra Nagar Haveli.

(b) The last date for submission of applications under the Central Scheme was 31.3.1982. The applications received after the prescribed date are treated as delayed and their details are not maintained.

(c) Target date of 15th August, 1986 has been fixed for disposing of all pending applications received before 31.3.1982 except those having some special features and, for this purpose, special efforts are being made and special steps taken.

(d) Till 30.6.1986, pension has been sanctioned in 3419 cases from Gujarat State.

**Jawans of Assam Rifles killed by
insurgents**

2953. SHRI P. K. THUNGAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether six jawans of Assam Rifles were killed recently by insurgents in Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) what steps are proposed to check such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. During an encounter between NSCM underground and Assam Rifles party at village Tengman, Manmao Circle (Tirap District) on 4/5th July, 1986, 6 jawans of Assam Rifles were killed.

(b) The para-military forces have been placed at the disposal of the U.T. Administration. Vigil on the borders has been increased. The U.T. Administration has been advised to utilise the provisions of the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 to curb the activities of extremists. The 'disturbed area' belt on the Indo-Burma border has been extended from 5 kms. to 20 kms. in Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh to check the infiltration of extremists. The intelligence set-up in the region has been geared up to effectively deal with extremist elements.

**Extension of disturbed area belt on
Indo-Burma border**

2954. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5884 on 9 April, 1986 regarding insurgency in North Eastern region and state :

(a) whether the extension of the disturbed area belt on the Indo-Burma border has proved effective to control and deal with the extremists and their activities;

(b) whether the decision regarding

the extension has been reviewed as requested by the Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh Governments; and

(c) the latest position regarding controlling of insurgency in the North-Eastern Region ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Since the disturbed area belt on the Indo-Burma border was extended to 20 Kms. only in October, 1985, it will be too early to judge the effectiveness of the measure.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram has brought about a peaceful solution to the two-decade old Mizoram problem. During the year (upto 1.8.1986), 57 NSCN personnel have been arrested by Security Forces and 24 surrendered. Though there has been some increase in the activities of NSCN, the activities of Meitei extremists in the last three months have decreased. So also, there has been a downward trend in the activities of the TNV in the last three months.

Public representatives in Programme Implementation Committees

2955. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether involvement of Public representatives in Programme Implementation Committees in different States are not effective;

(b) if so, whether Government have any uniform plan to involve public representatives and political parties in Programme Implementation Committees at the lower level more effectively by giving more powers to such Committees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c) The

States/Union Territories have been advised to set up monitoring and implementation committees for the 20-Point Programme at State, District and Block levels. It was also suggested that in the District and Block level committees, Members of Parliament and of State Legislatures (irrespective of their Party affiliations) and non-official people's representatives including representatives of minorities should be appointed. According to the information available almost all the States have set up such committees. The fact that the States have been advised to appoint Members of Parliament & of State Legislatures (irrespective of their party affiliations) shows that the Government has followed a uniform policy in this regard. These Committees are meant for monitoring the implementation of the Programme, and there is no proposal under consideration to give these Committees more powers. Precise information about whether involvement of public representatives in these Committees is effective or not, is not available.

Incident of snake bite in Delhi Zoo

2956. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the incident of snake bite to the Director of National Zoological Park Delhi while saving the lives of lions there; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed for the safety against such professional risks faced by personnel in various services viz. agriculture institutes, universities, forest and wildlife departments, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Anti-venin serum has to be properly stored and requires a doctor to administer it to the affected person. The serum will have to be stored in appropriate hospitals and if a snake-bite does occur, the affected person would have to be taken expeditiously to such hospitals.

**Pending cases of freedom fighters
from Andhra Pradesh**

2957. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to states :

(a) the number of applications of
Freedom Fighters from Andhra Pradesh
pending sanction;

(b) how many were disposed off dur-
ing the last six months;

(c) likely date of disposal for the re-
maining cases; and

(d) the number of freedom fighters
distributed pension District-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a)
As on 30.6.1986, 3301 applications were
pending for disposal from Andhra Pradesh,
including 2291 cases that have been re-
ferred to Hyderabad Special Screening
Committee.

(b) From 1.1.1986 to 30.6.1986, total
of 1628 cases of freedom fighters from
Andhra Pradesh were disposed of.

(c) 15th August, 1986 has been fixed
as target date to process and finalise all the
pending applications and, for this purpose,
special efforts are being made and special
steps taken. As regards cases referred to
Committee, the same will be finalised on
receipt of its recommendation.

(b) Till 30.6.1986, pensions has been
sanctioned in 7632 cases from Andhra
Pradesh including cases recommended by
Hyderabad Special Screening Committee.
Record of sanctioned cases are maintained
only State-wise and district-wise break up
is not maintained.

Development of North Bengal region

**2959. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI :** Will the Minister of PLANNING
be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that five dis-
tricts of North Bengal namely, West
Dinajpur, Malda, Coochbehar, Jalpaiguri,
and Darjeeling have lagged far behind in
the installation of industrial units during
all the Five Year Plans so far which has
caused serious imbalances in the economic
growth there;

(b) whether specific proposals from
West Bengal Government to provide
special consideration for industrial develop-
ment in that region have been received
by the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action
taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) It is true
that five Districts of North Bengal referred
to by the Hon. Member are not as in-
dustrialised as rest of the State. However,
North Bengal has essentially an agro-
based economy. Therefore, it would not
be appropriate to say that any imbalance
has been caused in the economic growth
due to lack of industrialisation.

(b) and (c) The Districts of Cooch-
behar, Jalpaiguri, Malda and Darjeeling
have been classified as 'No-Industry'
Districts under Category 'A' and West
Dinajpur as Category 'C'. All the five
districts are eligible for various subsidies
and concessions applicable to backward
districts. This should promote their in-
dustrialisation.

The State Government had made a
proposal for setting up a spinning mill
with 25,000 spindles in West Dinajpur.
This was approved and the mill has been
commissioned. During finalisation of the
7th Five Year Plan, the State Govern-
ment proposed an agro-based industry to
be set-up in North Bengal. This has been
included in the 7th Five Year Plan and
suitable outlays are being provided in the
Annual Plans. In addition to this, a
number of projects are taken up in Dar-
jeeling Hill Area under separate Sub

Plans of Hill Area Development. These programmes are funded partly by the State Plan and partly from the Special

Central Assistance. The outlays for the Hill Area Sub Plan and the industrial component thereof are as under—

(Rs. crores)

Plan	Hill Area Sub Plan (Approved Outlay)			Industry Component (Approved) Outlay		
	Special Central Assistance	State Plan Flow	Total	Special Central Assistance	State Plan Flow	Total
Fifth Plan	15.06	18.84	33.90	2.14*	1.91*	4.05*
Sixth Plan	30.46	49.71	80.17	4.48	9.52	14.00
Seventh Plan	44.55	78.43	122.98	5.12	12.96	18.08
1985-86	9.21	14.50	23.71	1.08	2.67	3.75
1986-87	9.50	13.68	23.18	1.15	2.25	3.40

*Relates to expenditure.

Blasts in Delhi

2960. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of blasts occurred in Delhi since 1 May, 1986 including the causes of blast, the number of people killed and injured in each blast and loss incurred;

(b) the action taken by Government stating the number of culprits taken into custody and action taken against them;

(c) the action taken/proposed to minimise such blasts particularly in areas where industry and residences are located side by side;

(d) whether there is a proposal to shift industrial units and factories from such areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, with special reference to Tri Nagar area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Only one gas cylinder blast took place due to chemical reaction in the pressure chamber of a casting machine in Tri Nagar, Delhi on 13.5.1986 in which 4 persons were killed and 7 injured. Property worth about Rs. 65,000/—was damaged.

(b) A case FIR No. 109 dated 13.5.1986 u/s 337/427/304—A IPC at PS Lawrence Road, was registered in this regard. No arrest has been made so far as the person involved, the owner of the factory, also died in the blast.

(c) to (e) The draft perspective Development Plan Delhi—2001 propose to shift industries that are incompatible in residential areas to conforming areas in a phased manner.

[Translation]

Skirmishes on borders

2961. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of skirmishes on borders of the loss the country during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 and of life and property, if any, as a result thereof; and

(b) the steps taken to check the frequent skirmishes on borders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There has been no skirmish on our borders during 1983-84. However, there have been a few incidents during 1984-85 and 1985-86. It would not be desirable to disclose details in this regard.

(b) Flag meetings at the local Commanders' level are held, as also contacts at higher levels both in Army Headquarters and through diplomatic channels, are made, to defuse a situation as and when the need arises.

[English]

Detection of foreigners in Assam

2962. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :
SHRI ABDUL HAMID :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the detection of foreigners in Assam in terms of the Assam Pact is in progress;

(b) the number of cases investigated and whether investigation is in progress as per the records of the State Government;

(c) whether the State Government of Assam requested the Union Government to amend the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the State Government, 678 enquiries have been completed in respect of foreigners who came to Assam between 1.1.66 and 24th March, 1971 (both days inclusive) while the number of enquiries completed upto 30th June, 1986 in respect of the foreigners who came to Assam on or after March, 25, 1971 is 7660.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal submitted by State Government for amendments to the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 is under consideration.

Number of Infiltrators, terrorists and smugglers killed and arrested on Pakistan border

2964. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of infiltrators, terrorists and smugglers killed in encounters with our security forces and number of such criminals arrested on the Indo-Pak borders in Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir from January to July, 1986 separately;

(b) details of arms seized from them; and

(c) steps taken to check infiltration along Indo-Pakistan border ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The security forces on Indo-Pak borders are on alert. Measures taken for strengthening surveillance along Indo-Pak borders include : strengthening of BSF, establishing additional border out-posts, construction of observation posts towers and providing increased mobility to border

patrols and equipping BSF with sophisticated equipments to check infiltration.

**Freedom fighters pensions cases from
Karnataka**

2965. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of freedom fighters for the Pension have been received in 1984-85, 1985-86 upto June, 1986 from Karnataka State and Bidar District in particular;

(b) how many of them had been disposed of; and

(c) reasons for delay in settling the remaining cases ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (e) The last date of receipt of application from freedom fighters under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 was 31.3.82. Applications received after that date are considered as delayed, and their details are not maintained. Delay in submission of applications is condoned only if the application is accompanied by official evidence of suffering. Such cases are very few.

However, approximately 500 applications from the Karnataka region of former State of Hyderabad which includes the District of Bidar who participated in Border Camps have been received after 31.3.1982. These cases are scrutinised by the Hyderabad Special Screening Committees who have been authorised to recommend condonation of delay in genuine cases. The Committee has so far recommended sanction of pension in 109 of such cases. Remaining cases in this category will be disposed of as soon as recommendations of the Committee are received.

Afforestation in Kerala

2966. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of forestry in Kerala as compared to other States; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the percentage of afforestation in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The percentage of forests to the geographical area in Kerala is 24.18 as against the Indian average of 22.7.

(b) A World Bank assisted social forestry project is under implementation in Kerala State. It envisages a physical target of 85300 hectares during the period 1984-90 with a total outlay of Rs. 599.1 lakhs.

**Central assistance for setting up
capital of Haryana**

2967. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Haryana Government have sought financial assistance to build the State capital; and

(b) if so, details thereof and reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) No formal request in this behalf has been received from the State Government. However, the report of Shri Justice Venkataramiah Commission says that the Government of India should bear the cost of acquisition of land and its development, for the capital city of Haryana and also the cost of construction of Government buildings necessary for a capital and that if the total cost exceeds Rupees two hundred crores, the Government of India may recoup the excess expenditure by sale of sites in the Capital Project Area. The suggestion made by the Commission will be considered at the appropriate time.

**Issue of forged immigration clearance
certificates by travel agencies**

2968. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of certain travel agencies issuing forged immigration clearance certificates;

(b) if so, what action is taken against such agencies; and

(c) how many such cases have occurred in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pattern of consumption expenditure

2969. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the pattern of total consumption expenditure for various expenditure groups according to the latest available data;

(b) how does the data compare with that for the preceding years;

(c) whether inequalities in consumption increased over the Sixth Plan period and at the end of the first year of Seventh Plan; and

(d) if so, measures proposed to be taken by Government to reduce these inequalities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The latest available data on consumer expenditure relates to the period January—December, 1983 collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The Statement—I giving the distribution of population by monthly per capita expenditure classes and the average per capita expenditure in different expenditure groups is given below.

(b) NSSO presently collects data on consumer expenditure every five years. Therefore, no data on the subject was collected during the year preceding to 1983. The data prior to 1983 was collected in 1977-78. A Statement—II giving comparable data to the 1983 data (as given in Annex-I) is given below. It is not possible to make a realistic comparison of the data on the above two points of time due to price rise in the absence of appropriate price deflators for different expenditure classes.

(c) The two points of time for which available data are available do not fall in the Sixth Plan. The latest available data also do not relate to the first year of the Seventh Plan. From the available data the inequalities in consumption could be measured by (i) the share of the lowest 10% and the top 10% of the population in the total consumption, and (ii) the concentration ratios. The two sets of figures are given in the following table :

Inequality measure	1977-78		1983	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Share of population				
(i) Lowest 10%	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.5
(ii) top 10%	28.5	28.2	24.5	26.8
2. Concentration ratio	0.34	0.35	0.30	0.33

These indicate that there has been some decrease in the consumption inequalities during the period under reference.

(d) Reduction in poverty and inequality has been the basic objective of planning. The Seventh Plan provides, for many poverty alleviation programmes mainly by way of transferring of assets and skills and providing employment in the slack seasons of the year, such as the Integrated Rural Development Pro-

gramme (IRDP), the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, (RLEGP). The Gadgil formula for allocation of central assistance for State plans was modified in August, 1980 with a view to increasing the weightage of assistance to the less developed States to enable them achieve faster development, faster reduction in poverty ratio and improve their per capita income and thus reduce economic disparity.

Statement-I

~~Annex-I referred to in answer to Lok Sabha~~
~~Unstarred Question No. 2969 due for answer on 6-8-1986~~

Estimates of per capita consumer expenditure (P. C. E.) for 30 days and percentage of persons by P.C.E. classes for NSS 38th round (Jan-Dec. 1983)—
 All India.

Per capita expenditure classes (Rs.)	RURAL		URBAN	
	Consumer expenditure in Rs. (0.00)	Percentage of persons	Consumer Expenditure in Rs. (0.00)	Percentage of persons
1	2	3	4	5
0—30	24.86	0.92	21.92	0.21
30—40	35.84	2.47	35.81	0.51
40—50	45.44	5.11	45.70	1.40
50—60	55.24	7.90	55.54	2.93
60—70	65.17	9.69	65.25	4.92
70—85	77.40	15.24	77.41	9.52
85—100	92.27	13.64	92.53	10. 4
100—125	111.58	16.99	112.00	17.17
125—150	136.56	10.00	137.19	13.13
150—200	171.14	9.78	171.96	16.31
200—250	221.52	3.96	222.64	8.75
250—300	272.12	1.81	273.08	5.19
300 & above	437.34	2.49	452.05	9.32
All classes	112.45	100.00	164.03	100.00

Statement-II

~~Annex.—II referred to in answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred~~~~Question No. 2969 due for answer on 6-8-1986~~

Estimates of per capita expenditure (p. c. e.) for 30 days and percentage of persons by p. c. e. classes for NSS 32nd round (July 77—June 1978)—
All India.

Monthly per capita expendi- ture classes (Rs)	RURAL		URBAN	
	Average per capita expenditure (Rs)	Percentage of popu- lation.	Average per capita expenditure (Rs)	Percentage of population
1	2	3	4	5
0—10	4.57	0.19	4.46	0.14
10—15	13.16	0.46	12.64	0.12
15—20	17.80	1.21	17.93	0.34
20—30	25.87	8.24	26.06	2.59
30—35	32.56	7.21	32.67	3.00
35—40	37.59	8.33	37.58	4.25
40—50	44.94	17.24	45.16	10.87
50—60	54.80	14.90	54.89	12.23
60—70	64.66	11.46	64.88	11.37
70—80	74.68	8.12	74.77	9.95
80—100	88.82	9.80	89.13	14.59
100—150	118.82	8.82	120.56	17.43
150—200	170.27	2.28	170.95	6.62
200—300	489.50 ₁	1.74 ₁	238.75	4.35
300 & above			519.75	2.03
All classes	68.89	100.00	96.15	100.00

Inclusion of employees of scientific staff under Central Administrative Tribunal

2971. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Administrative Tribunal was set up with the intention of providing speedy justice to all Central Government employees;

(b) whether employees of I.C.A.R., I.C.M.R., C.S.I.R. have been brought under the purview of Central Administrative Tribunal; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 provides for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Central Administrative Tribunal over the employees of organisations like the I.C.A.R., the I.C.M.R. and the C.S.I.R. by issue of a notification by the Central Government. A notification to that effect will be issued as soon as the Central Administrative Tribunal which was established only recently is ready to take on the additional work.

Child Welfare Institutions

2972. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of Child Welfare Institutions receiving large aid from Union Government and also various International Organisation but not spending them on Child Welfare;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken against the Institutions and the amount of aid received by them from Government of India and International Organisations during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection, the grants are channelised through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and they are expected to inspect the organisations. When reports against any of such Organisation is received, appropriate action is taken. During the last three years 19 organisations in receipt of the grants under the above mentioned scheme came to adverse notice and further flow of funds was stopped by the State Governments. Total amount released to these organisations during the last three years is not readily available.

Pollution caused by oil refineries and oil industry

2973. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :
SHRI N. DENNIS :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made to protect, preserve and improve the environment, maintain the ecological balance and contain pollution to the minimum level for preserving the industrial and agricultural health of the people of country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the extent of atmospheric pollution caused by the emissions from the refineries and oil industry were continuously monitored by an independent agency; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :
(a) The efforts made include :—

Regulatory measures through enforcement of the Acts for conservation of

forests, protection of wildlife, control of insecticides and prevention and control of water and air pollution; and

Promotional programmes for afforestation, soil and water conservation, pollution control, eco-regeneration of degraded areas and mass awareness campaigns.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir; the respective State Pollution Control Boards monitor the emissions from the refineries and oil industry.

Nuclear Technology

2974. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries which subscribe to the Government of India's stand on nuclear technology regarding the right of all nations to acquire nuclear technology; and

(b) whether these countries accept the importance of harnessing nuclear energy for economic development and human welfare and that access to the benefits of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes should not remain confined to a few countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) All countries subscribe to the right of all nations to acquire nuclear technology for harnessing nuclear technology for economic development and human welfare.

(b) Yes, Sir.

[Ratio of employed and unemployed

2975. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the ratio between the

employed and the unemployed persons in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : The ratio between employed and unemployed based on the data of first two subrounds (Jan—June 1983) of 38th round of NSS (Jan-Dec. 1983) is calculated as 47.6.

Wheat for distribution in tribal areas

2976. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI NITYANANDA
MISRA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to raise the quota of wheat from 1 lakh tonnes to 3 lakh tonnes for distribution in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat allotted to Orissa for distribution during 1985; and

(c) the allocation of wheat earmarked to Orissa for 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The requirements of foodgrains under the scheme for supply at specially subsidized prices to the people living in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and the tribal majority States are met by the concerned State Governments from out of their quotas for the public distribution system. No separate allocations are made for the purpose.

(b) and (c) The monthly allocation of wheat for public distribution system in Orissa has been 23,000 tonnes during the year 1985 and 1986 (till July, 1986).

Development of wasteland

2977. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the agencies proposed to be employed for the development of wasteland viz. individuals, cooperatives, limited companies, and semi-Government organisations;

(b) the terms and conditions on which these agencies are to be engaged;

(c) whether consultancy service for development of wasteland has been envisaged; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) Apart from the Central and State Government Departments concerned all other Agencies like Schools, Yuvak Mangal Dals, Mahila Mangal Dals, Tree Growers Cooperatives, Local Bodies, State and Central Public Sector Undertakings and Voluntary Agencies are being sought to be involved in the programme of Wastelands Development. Forest-based industries are also to be encouraged not only to afforest wastelands with a view to secure raw-material for their captive use, but also to make a commitment to undertake fuel-wood and fodder plantations for the use of the local community on a portion of the land leased to them.

(b) All the above Agencies are expected to engage in this activity with their own resources as well as Institutional Finance. However, there is a scheme for grant-in-aid assistance to Voluntary Agencies, which may take up demonstration projects for nursery-raising and block plantation on community land or on land belonging to the rural poor and scheduled castes and tribes, as well as for awareness raising, extension and training. Industries are being encouraged to enter into agreements with the rural poor and small farmers for the supply of their raw-

material needs on a viable basis. Such plantations by industries must be raised on wastelands distant from habitations, so as not to disturb existing community use.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. If specific issues in wastelands development need expert assessment or field survey, appraisal and the like, there is provision for occasional consultancy to do so.

Rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons

2978. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up some training institutes to provide education and adequate training for the rehabilitation and self-employment of handicapped persons;

(b) whether Government have opened such educational institutions in different States;

(c) if so, the number of such institutions which have been set up in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India have set up four National Institutes—one each in the field of visual, hearing orthopaedic and mental handicaps. These are apex level institutions primarily meant for training of professionals and are respectively located at Dehradun (U.P.), Bombay (Maharashtra) Calcutta (W.B.) and Hyderabad (A.P.).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, I have given a Call Attention Notice.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I have given a notice of Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of Adjournment Motion.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : On Gorkhaland issue...

MR. SPEAKER : You handle it yourself.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : This is a vital issue.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Sh. Amal Datta, please do not take while standing in the centre it does not behove you.

[English]

You are a Parliamentarian. Please go to your seat. It does not behove you. Why can't you go to your seat ? If there is any valid point of order, I will listen. If it is not, then I will not.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, volunteers of Gorkhaland are getting training in Nepal.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, I would like the State Government to take stringent possible steps and finish it off.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can handle it. You can do whatever you like.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. It is over. Now don't pursue.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Central Government should condemn anti-national activities.

MR. SPEAKER : We always do it here. It is unanimous Resolution of this House that any secessionist activity should be condemned.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Let the Home Minister make a statement on this issue. Let there be a discussion on it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why not you allow a discussion ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This thing will ultimately snowball into another...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is a position which has to be handled by the State Government. Why don't you handle it properly? That is all.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is not a question of State Government.

(Interruptions)

You are not the representative of the Central Government. You are saying it is a law and order problem and it is for the State Government to handle it. We are saying this is a national issue. It is not a law and order issue.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kolandaivelu.
SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, Mr. Jayawardhane yesterday...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed Mr. Kolandaivelu.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you allow the hon. Member to speak ? I have called him. You have not got monopoly.

(Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We want a clear ruling on this. If you say this is not a national issue and this is a State issue, we will have to think of other means.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is a law and order problem. What is the problem ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is not a law and order problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is the problem ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : They have sent volunteers for training. You want another Khalistan here ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : They are doing like this. It is an anti-national activity and the Central Government has not condemned it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why you raise such flimsy issues here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already asked for information and if I am satisfied that it draws the Central Government's attention also. I will allow a discussion. Otherwise, you handle it properly and finish this off. So simple it is.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, Mr. Jayawardhane has yesterday turned down all the settlement proposals.

MR. SPEAKER : We will take it up on the 11th.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : He wants to declare war.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him do whatever he likes.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : He wants to have military solution.

MR. SPEAKER : It is already scheduled for 11th. What more do you want ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I have given a Call Attention Notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow a full discussion.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : That is on the 11th.

MR. SPEAKER : Then what is happening ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Yesterday, he declared a war.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, shall I put it off ? Shall I call off that discussion under Rule 193 and give you a Call Attention ? Is that right ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : We want discussion under Rule 193 and also Call Attention.

MR. SPEAKER : How can there be two things.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Please listen to me. It is an issue which affect the entire House.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I welcome the statement of the Prime Minister from London regarding economic sanctions against South Africa...

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you. It is not a point of order. It is out of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There are private diamond dealers who are bringing rough diamonds...

MR. SPEAKER : We have taken a stand. I have to find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is all right. All that I am saying is let it be taken in some form.

(*Interruptions*) I have given you a notice under Rule 115.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you pursue the matter. Why do you harangue me like this ? I will see.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): Sir, in Madras Harbour area, sand is accumulated...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : One by one please.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapur) : I have been telling that the entire jute is not being bought. The assurance given by the Prime Minister is not being conserved by the Government. The Jute Corporation of India are not buying the entire jute. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Sir, in the Madras Harbour area, sand accumulation prevents movement of fishing boats. Thousands of fishermen are suffering. I have given a Calling Attention Notice...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Somu, why don't you realise that Calling Attention Notices are not answered on the floor of the House ?

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Immediate action should be taken I have seen with my own eyes; the fishing boats are not able to move.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you explain to me if it is so urgent ? Not like this.

SHRI D.N. REDDY (Cuddapah) : A son of Congress leader in Punjab was arrested...

MR. SPEAKER : What does it matter even if the Congressman himself is arrested ? The Heavens will not fall.

Let the law take its own course. He may be hanged. What do I care about it ? Every man in this country is punishable under the law if he breaks it. Why do you take it like this ?

SHRI D.N. REDDY : He is son of a Congress leader...

MR. SPEAKER : What does is matter? I do not care whether he is a Congressman or a Telugu Desam man. A man is a man. He is an Indian and if he infringes the law, he must be punished. That is all.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Due to a recent verdict in the Supreme Court, thousands of litigations are possible in Kerala...

MR. SPEAKER : What do you mean by that ?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : It is a verdict annulling the Christian Succession Act. Thousands of litigations are likely.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me a notice under 377.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I have already given...

MR. SPEAKER : That is all-right.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will you allow a discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you under 377, if you like. Don't do like this Don't misuse this opportunity...

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : It is a very important subject.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you under 377, if you like.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Then why did you have to do like this ?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Yesterday morning a very major railway disaster was averted in Jabalpur on the narrow gauge...

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister for Railways has already left...

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Please listen to me for one minute, Sir. On the same line, three years before, 400 people died. The Minister gave an assurance...

MR. SPEAKER : Col...

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Please listen to me for one minute, Sir. You never listen to me...

MR. SPEAKER : What is there to listen about it ? The rules do not permit ?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : The Railway Minister gave an assurance that modernisation of the track would be done but nothing has been done.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : There should be a full discussion on the recent railway accidents.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What I want to say is, the Minister has already left for the accident site, and we have got no more information. I have already asked the Minister. When she comes back, she will make a statement and then we will discuss it.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : In this particular season, three years ago, 400 people died. Again some people will die...

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have already said.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It has already come. The Minister is going to make a statement.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna) : We have given a Notice about the increasing incidence of Malaria and Kala-azar...

MR. SPEAKER : Order. The Members on the front benches are talking too much and are not allowing me to listen.

[Translation]

Now who will speak out of both of you ?

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Malaria and Kala Azar is spreading like an epidemic in the whole country, we have given notice in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER : Please give it in writing. Malaria will be eradicated by using medicine, not like this.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Discussion will not serve any purpose.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : (Jadavpur) : Due to eviction and torture, the minorities in Karim Ganj in Assam are now taking shelter in Bangladesh refugee camps...

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot follow you. Give me in writing.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I have given you a Notice...

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you come and see me ?

Mr. Thambi Durai. Next item.

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Twenty- second Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri) : I beg to present the Twenty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolution.

12.09 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : COLLISION BETWEEN A GOODS TRAIN AND AMRITSAR-TATANAGAR EXPRESS BETWEEN GARWA ROAD AND TOLRA STATIONS :

[English]

MR. SPEAKER ; Mr. Minister, you make the statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my sad duty to make this statement on a railway accident. Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai has left for the site. On her behalf, I am informing the House. I am deeply distressed to apprise the House of an unfortunate collision between the parted portion of a goods train and 162 Down Amritsar-Tatanagar Express at about 3.05 hours this morning...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This is another accident.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I was asking. You did not know about it. I knew about it.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : ...between Garwa Road and Tolra Stations on the Garwa Road-Barka Khana broad gauge double line section of Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway. While the full details are awaited, according to a first informa-

tion received, as a result of the accident, two empty BOX wagons, the engine and first two coaches of 162 Down fell off the bridge and the next three coaches are damaged. Apart therefrom, two BOX empty wagons of the goods train have also fallen.

2. Immediately on receipt of information, General Manager, Eastern Railway, accompanied by Senior Officers, left by a special train from Howrah at 7.48 hrs. Divisional Railway Manager, Dhanbad with Divisional Officers, has also rushed to the spot. Member Traffic from Railway Board has already rushed to the accident site from Delhi. According to information received so far, 32 persons lost their lives and 37 have suffered injuries. I can assure the House that those responsible for the accident shall not be spared.

3. Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern Circle, will hold the Statutory Enquiry into the accident.

4. Medical aid from civil and Railway sources has been rushed. Medical Vans were despatched from Barwadi and Gomoh.

Mrs. Kidwai had left by air, Sir. She should be back the moment she inspects the site and we will inform the House later on.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There should be discussion on this.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : After the Parliament Session has started every week an accident is taking place.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already decided to have some sort of a discussion.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed the Hon. Member.

**Not recorded,

12.11 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Fifty-third Report

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to present the Fifty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Avoidable extra Expenditure on the purchase of Cross-bar Telephone Exchange Equipment for various Exchanges.

12.12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

[English]

Fifth Report

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House.

12.13 hrs.

MOTION RE : JOINT COMMITTEE

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I beg to move :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith in the vacancies caused by

the retirement of Sarvashri R. Mohanarangam and Sultan Singh from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri R. Mohanarangam and Sultan Singh from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

The motion was adopted.

12.14 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (1) Need to introduce 10+2 pattern in all the Higher Secondary Schools in the country.

SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I am raising a matter of urgent public importance. The 10+2 system under the new Education policy, has made the future of many brilliant students uncertain because 10+2 system has been introduced in only a few schools instead of all the Higher Secondary Schools this year. The students who have not been admitted are facing great difficulties. They are running from pillar to post for their admissions.

12.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the chair]

Sir, the condition of the female students is more deplorable than the male students. They are forced to seek admission in the 10+2 system in other places. As a result, they are leaving their studies. For example, in my district Mandla, 10+2 system has been introduced in three girls Higher Secondary Schools. I have also come to know that due to resource constraint, 10+2 system has been introduced only in 55 per cent of the Higher Secondary Schools in Madhya Pradesh. However, subject to the availability of resources gradually more schools will be covered every year and ultimately all the schools will be covered by this system. If these brilliant students do not get admission, then their precious one year will go waste and it will affect their years of service, in case they work under the Government. Will the Government give any relaxation for their wasted years? Besides, they will have to pay admission fees again. Will it be waived? The above mentioned problems are not only of the students but of the guardians as well. Feelings of resentment and indignation are growing in them.

Sir, this problem is not only confined to Mandla or Madhya Pradesh but also relates to the entire nation. Therefore, I would request that a solution should be found to this problem after giving a serious thought to it.

[English]

- (ii) Need to hand over the control of headworks at Ropar, Harike and Ferozpur to Bhakra Beas Management Board to ensure regular and sufficient flow of water to Rajasthan and Haryana.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : (Barmer) : The headquarters of Ropar, Harike and Ferozpur are at present under the control of Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966, whereas the maintenance and operation of them and such other works as the Central Government may specify should be under the control of Bhakra Beas Management Board.

The matter is being pursued by the Government of Rajasthan and Haryana

since long at various levels. It was also taken up by Rajasthan in the Northern zonal Council. But this has not been implemented so far.

The Board is working out share of water of various States but it is not in a position to make delivery of water accordingly as the control of headworks still remain with Punjab due to which Rajasthan and Haryana get insufficient as well as erratic supplies and resulting in the failure of crops.

The Central Government's attitude in this respect is not stick and stiff.

It is, therefore, requested that the Central Government must interfere and press Punjab Government to hand over the control of headquarter of Ropar, Harike and Ferozpur to Bhakra Beas Management Board.

- (iii) Need to prevent pollution of drinking water caused due to effluents emanating from tanneries in and around Ranipet in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : (Arakkonam) : Sir, in and around Ranipet as also Ambur and Vaniyambadi in North Arcot District, there are many big and small tanneries. The influence of these tanneries, that is, chemically processed waste water, spreads on a large part of areas around Ranipet. About 1000 acres of cultivable lands have been affected by spreading of effluence of these tanneries. Moreover, the chemically processed waste water goes deep down the lands thus affecting the drinking water at the sub-soil water level in many villages around Ranipet. Apart from this, the effluence of the tanneries effects the sub-soil water level of the nearby river 'Palaru'. The people living in the surrounding villages are very distressed and are very much agitated over the increasing pollution and contamination of even the drinking water.

Therefore, to prevent pollution of water that is taking place unabated, the Central Government should take immediate action and order that each and every tannery

owner should make necessary arrangement for containing the effluence inside the factory premises and treat the same with the plant available for this purpose and then remove the wastes to far off places in solid form. I would request the hon. Minister for Industry to issue necessary instructions to the industries in this regard. Otherwise, people in these areas are prone to suffer from some contagious disease. Government should take urgent action on this matter in order to see that cultivation and other plants and trees in the surrounding areas are saved from decay and ecological balance is maintained in the District.

[Translation]

- (iv) Need to direct the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to take up preventive measures to check the recurring menace of floods in these States.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Under Rule 377, with your permission, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the following matter of urgent public importance.

This year also the country is facing the problem of floods. Each and every part of the country is affected by floods and there is a demand for succour. Our Government is spending crores of rupees every year to solve this problem but it is regretful that steps are taken only when the floods have already come. For example, Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh is frequently affected by floods as the Bihar Government has not constructed an embankment on the western side of the Burhi Gandak river. Although the Government of Uttar Pradesh has already spent Rs. 35 lakhs to check soil erosion yet large areas of Gorakhpur and Deoria are under the threat of floods because the Government of Bihar is not paying any attention to this problem. The Uttar Pradesh Government has earmarked Rs. 32 crores this year also, to meet the situation created by the floods and for relief work. Similarly, Bihar Government must have earmarked funds to meet the situation created by floods. If timely action and preventive measures to check the recurr-

ence of floods are taken, then lakhs of rupees can be saved. Besides, we can get rid of the recurring menace of floods for ever.

Therefore, I would request the Central Government to direct the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to jointly undertake suitable time bound programmes and measures which would solve the problem of floods in Burhi Gandak and Ghaghra rivers permanently so that there is no wastages of money.

- (v) Need to sanction schemes for the development of the backward tribal areas of the country.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, today if any backward area of the country is to be developed, then it is necessary to provide facilities like metalled roads, potable water, educational institutions, medicines, power supply, irrigation facilities and marketing of agricultural produce. After so many years of independence, it is now only that emphasis is now being laid on this aspect in our Five Year Plans. The people belonging to the backward areas are dreaming of joining the mainstream of Indian life but contrary to their expectations it is the environment of the country which proves to be the stumbling blocks. Today if any steps are taken to connect the inaccessible areas with the main road then somehow that work is stalled; similarly, if a source of potable water is located, it is not tapped on the plea that it is a forests areas; and again in a similar fashion, if people want to construct a school or college building somewhere, then that place is also shown as a forest area in the records. Rural electrification schemes are often dismissed on the pretext of presence of thickets in the area. Small irrigation projects are also not sanctioned on similar grounds. Thus all these projects are held up in the name of protecting ecology. The Bodhghat project of Bastar is an illustration of this sort of reasoning. Environment cannot become an obstacle where the political leaders are strong enough. In those areas every small and big scheme is being implemented properly.

In this connection, I would request the Central Government to ensure that the schemes meant for development of backward areas are not held up in the name of protecting environment, and that they are linked with the mainstream of development so that the country as well as its integrity is strengthened.

[English]

- (vi) Need to run more trains from Kalyan to Bombay V.T.

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP (Thane) : It is a fact that Kalyan-Bombay VT local trains are always overcrowded and it is the urgent need of the day to have more trains from Kalyan and accordingly Railways have taken a decision to shift the goods shed from West to East at Kalyan, so that home platform at Kalyan can be made available and more trains can be run from Kalyan.

Now the goods traffic is shifted from west to east and goods shed can be utilised for local trains as it is done at Thana.

It is also a fact that the then Divisional Manager, Bombay announced at the time of opening of foot-overbridge at Dombivali that the above facility at Kalyan will be made available before June 1986 and there will be a train after every five minutes.

In the above circumstances, it is requested that action be taken so that more trains can be run from Kalyan to Bombay V.T.

- (vii) Need to complete the construction of second bridge over Hooghly at Calcutta at the earliest.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : The second bridge on the Hooghly at Calcutta is yet far from completion. This bridge was accepted on a priority basis for construction more than 15 years back. The estimated cost of the bridge has gone up to Rs.175 crores from the original Rs. 9 crores due to abnormal delay and consequent escalation of prices.

Still there is no view in sight towards its completion. Calcutta which is one of most congested cities in India needs very early completion of this bridge for easing its most congested traffic. It is a matter of regret that many target dates have been fixed earlier for its completion raising high hopes in the minds of the people; but ultimately all hopes were belied. I urge upon the Government to take up the matter and do whatsoever is possible to complete the construction of this bridge as early as possible taking the State Government into confidence.

- (viii) Need to provide financial assistance to Karnataka for setting up power generating plants there.

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : There is an acute power crisis in Karnataka on account of the unprecedented drought during last four years. This year also there is no sufficient rain in the State. The small and medium farmers have become helpless. Their pumpsets have become useless due to lack of power supply.

Karnataka has several plans to generate power. There is a proposal to set up a gas turbine plant of the capacity of 120 Mega Watts in Bangalore. Four power generating units of the capacity of 10 Mega Watts each are going to be set up at Bidar, Indi, Kolar and Tamkur. These centres would fulfil the requirement of electricity for agriculture and to small scale industries.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to help the State in setting up of these power generating centres at the earliest.

1'.26 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : ECONOMIC
SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—
Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up Item No. 6 re : further

discussion on the economic situation in the country in the context of the new fiscal policies.

Shri Shanti Dhariwal.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the economic situation of the country and several hon. Members have expressed their views on this subject. I would also like to give one or two suggestions in brief. The Government should at least give an assurance that the prices of the essential commodities would remain stable. The prices should remain stable at least for three or four years. What happens at present is that if in a certain area is a delay in supply of Kerosene, then the price per litre increases by as much as eight annas to one rupee. Similarly, in case a truck load of vegetables reaches late, then also there is an increase in the prices of vegetables. Therefore, I want that Government should make arrangements either through the Public Distribution Systems or through any other agency of the Centre or of the State so that immediate action could be taken against those who increase the prices of the essential commodities.

In the present circumstances, trade gap is widening in the name of import of technology. This has happened because the Government had adopted a lenient and liberal attitude in the matter of imports. This may prove to be harmful in the long run. Therefore, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister, through you, that after he became the Finance Minister, the economic situation of the country has improved. There cannot be two opinions in this regard. The tax evaders have been apprehended and such steps will continue to be taken in future also. It is a welcome step indeed. May be it is not to the liking of some people and of course it must be so. However, the relaxation given in excise and customs must be stopped. You have said that if the taxes are paid by a certain date then the penalty will not be charged. This is not proper. For how long will you con-

tinue to grant concessions to those big criminals who have multiplied their assets almost fifty times by not paying their taxes for five or six years. Various kinds of instruction have been issued to apprehend small officials or businessmen who are already much harassed. But these big people by some means or the other manage to escape the dragnet. The big industrialists like the Kirloskars, Reliance, Orkay etc. are adept in the art of evading taxes. The Government must take stern action against such people. It must enact foolproof laws so that the tax evaders may not find any loopholes. At present, even if some action is taken against them, they manage to escape through a stay order of the Supreme Court. Consequently, the Government is forced to take recourse to the lengthy court proceedings in spite of possessing positive evidence. Therefore, it is essential to change laws and procedures accordingly.

I would submit only this much that the economic condition of the country has been strengthened after Shri Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister and especially after Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh became the Finance Minister. But I would like to say that the Government should control the prices of essential commodities. The prices of these commodities should not increase and should remain stable.

With these words I finish my speech.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the Finance Minister for improving the economic situation of the country. Earlier, it used to be said that because of our bad economic situation we cannot initiate any developmental works. But the statistics revealed by the Minister indicate that our economic situation is quite good. These figures are like this. G. N. P. growth, 5 per cent; industrial growth, 6 per cent; foodgrains, 1500 lakh tonnes and a buffer stock of 250 lakh tonnes foodgrains to meet any emergency or natural calamities like floods or drought. Our foreign exchange reserve is Rs. 6500 crores. I want to raise a few

points for the consideration of the Finance Minister keeping in view the economic situation.

There are two categories of people in our country. The first category constitutes 80 per cent of the population living in the villages. They are farmers and labourers and their main occupation is cultivation. The people living in the cities constitute 20 per cent population and they are the beneficiaries of modern technology. There are 7 lakh villages in the country. I think that this economic achievement under your and Prime Ministers leadership means nothing unless the rural economy is not improved. Today, 54, crore persons are illiterate. The condition of schools and means of communication are very bad in the villages. I, therefore, request that in view of the improved economy, its benefit must reach everyone and we should not have two categories of citizens in the country on the one hand, there are the rural citizens who are deprived of the modern technology and on the other hand is the urban citizen enjoying the benefit of the modern technology. Nationalisation of banks is a very big achievement and now the banks are operating in the villages of India also. Banks are serving as the instrument for bringing about social changes. You have decided to bring 500 to 600 families per Block above the poverty line. But we think that the banks are not fully cooperating in achieving this goal. As such I request you to use the improved economic situation for the uplift of the villages. Educational facilities should be provided even in the remote villages. Recently you formulated your education policy which would also benefit the rural areas. The need of the hour is to teach the modern sciences to the children.

The second thing that I want to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister, through you is about the imbalance in industrialisation. There is much regional imbalance in the industries presently. I would like to draw your attention especially to Bihar which is lagging in the matter of industrial progress in comparison to the whole of the country. The economic condition of the country has improved but

its benefit is not reaching the 7 crore people of Bihar. If something is done in this direction, it will be very much beneficial for Bihar. I want to draw your attention to the Rohtas Industries in connection with the discussions going on for the last three to four days. Rohtas Complex is very important for Bihar and it has been closed for the last three years. The owners are shifting all the equipments to Tirupati and the Government is a silent spectator to it. Shri Ashok Jain is the owner of this complex and about 30,000 workers are employed by it who are now sitting idle. It is a very serious thing for a backward area like Bihar but the Government is taking no action. It is a challenge for us. I request the Finance Minister to extend their help for starting the Rohtas Industry so that the people of Bihar could make progress.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, then there is the problem of irrigation. Today, only 30 per cent area of Bihar is irrigated. Our land is so fertile that if sufficient irrigation facilities are provided we can produce foodgrains to meet the requirement of the entire country. I have mentioned all this because you have said that our economic situation is sound. I, therefore, request you to improve the situation in Bihar so that they may benefit from the improved economic situation in the country.

With these words, I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the need to end the regional imbalance so that Bihar gets its due share in the national resources and to provide irrigation facilities to Bihar. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whenever I speak in subjects handled by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singhji, I must confess that I am overcome by mixed feeling of love and hate. I have got a great admiration and respect for the personal integrity of the Minister for the very serious manner in which he applies himself to the task assigned to him. But, then, I am not able to bring myself to admire his

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

romantic rightist ideology. Even if he is to follow American economists, I wish he has adopted Galbraith as a mentor instead of Milton Freedman. The subject today as has been formulated is of such omnibus character that it is not possible to cover the whole gamut in the short span of time allotted to me. Therefore, I will confine myself only to two important aspects.

Firstly, the imperceptible but immense loss of independence of economy of our country; and secondly, Sir, the increasing criminalisation or 'unibenisation' of Indian economy to the point of violation of the sanctity of our financial frontiers and to the point of day light dacoity of our Banks I will not deal with the deleterious consequences that are being caused by the policies of the Government on the polity and the society in our country in terms of adverse impact on the employment situation or in terms of any increase in the disparity between the rich and the poor so on and so forth. Nor will I propose to deal with the manner in which the public sector is being deliberately denigrated.

Mr. Vasant Sathe, who was once famous for pleading for switchover to the presidential system has now come out with his theory for running down the public sector.

Now, coming to the question of threat to our economic freedom I might say that emanates essentially from two factors. Firstly, the snow-balling trade gap, and secondly the growing structural dependence on imports of foreign technology, of foreign aid and foreign managerial expertise and consultancy.

Sir, we have adopted, it appears, a model of import-led growth. It is unnecessary for me to point out that it will be impossible for us to change the focus of our economy from the model of import-led growth to that of import substitution or self-reliance. It will be particularly more difficult because of the adverse global trade and environment. The GATT Re-

port of 1984-85 points out that the growth rate of global trade in 1984-85 was less than four per cent as against nine per cent in 1983-84.

Sir, for some time, in the recent past, the American economy has been acting as a locomotive for the world trade. One is tempted to think that even this locomotive has lost its steam. The growth rate of America itself in 1985 has fallen down to 2.4 per cent. Under these circumstances, Sir, it will not be possible at all for India to increase its exports. Sir even the FIICI economic predictions for 1986-87 pointed that the policy changes introduced by this Government in the recent past, were tantamount to internationalisation of our economy which the FIICI itself has been pleading for in the past but it pointed out that the internationalisation of our economy is being done at a wrong time.

It is the wrong time for two reasons : Firstly, as I mentioned earlier, the global trend — alarming — has been highly unfavourable and secondly the advanced countries themselves are arising tariff walls and protectionist barriers now.¹ Therefore, our balance of payments position is bound to worsen with the influx of time. Right now our trade gap is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 8000/- crores; this is unprecedented. But it likely to keep growing constantly in the foreseeable future. India, in that case, will naturally be forced to go to IMF. And if we go to IMF, we have to accept harsh conditionalities that they impose on us. The World Bank recently recommended that an exchange rate policy that enhances relative profitability of export sales be adopted by India. It is nothing but an euphemism for devaluation. If for reasons of honour or political face at home you avoid devaluation, we will be compelled to resort to commercial borrowings which will land us into a debt trap. The country's foreign exchange reserves declines by Rs. 204 crores in 1985-86 as against a rise of Rs. 1319 crores in 1984-85. The level of foreign exchange reserves at the end of 1985-86, in other words, just equals four months of our imports or at best the trade deficit of a year. Our balance of payments' position is very bad

in spite of the oil bonanza produced by unexpected fall in the crude oil prices at the global level and deliberate reduction of our imports like sugar and edible oils.

Our import policy is not such as to enable India to upgrade and adapt imported technology. Take, for instance, only two things.—colour TVs and automobiles. Only in the last session the reply of the Government was that the import of spare parts for colour TVs in India was as high as 80 per cent. Coming to the automobile, you have granted licences to so many companies. But none of them will be able to attain, what is called, the economies of scale. Without attaining the economies of scale the process of indigenisation ancillarisation or allotment of more funds on R & D will not be accelerated. And we will not be able to avoid repetitive imports as is evident from the new model of Maruti car which we had to go in for within two years of starting of the factory. Now we are even depending on global managerial expertise. Only yesterday, we discussed how this Government is allowing a NRI company to come up in the area of management consultancy with wide ranging terms of reference. In regard to six gas-based fertiliser projects the consultancy was given only to one company, namely, Snam Progetti, an Italian company. Even Nagarjuna Fertilisers of Andhra Pradesh was persuaded to adopt this Italian company, Snam Progetti, as its prime consultant. In regard to this NRI company which is being set up, I would like to know as to what is the expertise they can lay claim to. In fact, they themselves are in need of a consultancy firm. They adopted one American Company as their consultants, namely, Booz Allen Hamilton. Quite apart from that, I am amazed at the manner our Government has appointed a monitoring committee with **as the Chairman for all the public undertakings in this country. Even if you were to go in for a private industrialist for heading a monitoring committee, you could have chosen an experienced industrialist, like, ** has inherited a vast empire without experience or expertise. He is the Chairman of only one company, which itself is facing sickness. Of course, he has gained expe-

rience in** and investing funds in a California company, Elexci.

Let me now refer to the new pattern of industrial dacoity that we witness in this country. In America of Nineteenth century we witnessed the phenomenon Robber barons. We have our own generation of robber-barons going strong in the country. Our Minister and all of us have seen various articles published in Indian Express and other journals against the irregularities committed by the Reliance Industries Ltd. and other companies. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the NRI portfolio investment scheme. This scheme was discussed many times in the last House, even before Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh Ji became the Finance Minister. Under this scheme we got only Rs. 22.5 crores for Reliance but in three years the shares got appreciated to Rs. 100 crores, and if the E and F series of Reliance debentures were allowed to be converted, they would have appreciated to the order of Rs. 800 crores... . (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Reddy, please wind up now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : And, Sir, Reliance is not the only guilty party. The same thing happened in regard to Orkay company. These high share values made in this form of investment is dangerous from the national standpoint and the Government should consider stopping this scheme forthwith because it constitutes a drain on our foreign exchange reserves. We got only Rs. 120 crores in the last three years under this particular scheme out of Rs. 13,926 crores, accounting for only 0.86 per cent of our NRI remittance fund. I would like to know how the United Breweries got \$ 10 million loan from the SBI branch of Singapore for its company Tentura. From Tentura this money was transferred to Ameranto company of Hong Kong and from Ameranto company the money was transferred to Carrasco company. Carrasco company, in turn, invested the money in Shaw Wallace. That is how Mr. Vijaya Mallaya emerged as a liquor king in the country.

**Not recorded.

**Not recorded.

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

I must say a word about Bombay Dyeing. If Reliance at one time was the blue-eyed company of this Government, I do not think the Bombay Dyeing should replace the Reliance in that respect.

Let me say a word about the Duncan group. Mr. R. P. Goenka is the Chairman of FICCI as well. FICCI, of course, has the same problem of bogus membership as the Congress(I), that is another matter. But then, I am referring to the manner in which this company could acquire control over so many other companies like Dunlop and Ceat, through purchase of foreign shares. Did the Government really conduct an inquiry in to this question? If so, the Government may enlighten us about the results.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU(Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, after hearing the arguments of Mr. Jaipal Reddy, I have to say in reply that we cannot set aside the economic growth after our hon. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has taken charge as the Prime Minister of India. Sir, I see that the Indian economy had undergone a significant and a qualitative change after our hon. Finance Minister has become the Finance Minister of this Government. Some efforts have been made to reduce the production cost and to improve the efficiency in the industries. A thrust to industrial development has also been made by reducing the tax, delicensing, broadbanding, raising the MRTP limit, long-term fiscal policy, MODVAT and also liberal import of technology. These are the things by which actually a thrust has been made to the industrialists also. Actually these changes do reflect in higher tax revenues and also increase in Letters of Intent and industrial licences, and Government business cooperation also. So, we cannot brush aside by saying that there is no growth at all in India. For the last one and a half year, I see that the present economic scenario is full of hopes and full of challenges and opportunities. At the same time, there are some major problems that we are facing. The major problems are that more changes are needed in the policy level. Number two

is with regard to certain anomalies in the MRTP Act. That has to be removed. And number three is this. Even though the MRTP limit is raised to Rs. 100 crores, the benefit through this increase will remain illusory. Number four is this. Stress should be laid on more production and penalty should be levied for less production. Number five is this. The excise duty on capital equipment needs to be reduced and customs should also be abolished.

Our interest rate is one of the highest in the world. I request the Minister at least to bring it at par with the other countries. You have to reduce the interest rate. There is a wide gap which exists between the policy pronouncement and implementation. A New implementation culture has to be created. A single window system has to be created immediately. Industrialists who want to get licences from Government face a lot of difficulties. We know how many difficulties they have to face. So there should be a single window system to remove all these difficulties which are faced by the industrialists, so that they may get the licences etc. as early as possible.

We have the Labour Laws, the Trade Union Act and the Industrial Disputes Act. These have got to be suitably amended. An Insurance Fund jointly financed by the Government, Industry and Labour has to be created to take care of situations arising out of modernisation, sickness, upgradation and surplus labour. This fund should be jointly financed by the Government, by the Labour and by the Industry.

Government must come forward to abolish octroi. You know very well that in 8 of the Congress-I States and in one non-Congress (I) State and in the City of Calcutta, octroi is being imposed. Even though so many circulars have been sent to Congress-I States, they are not abolishing it. We in Tamilnadu are not imposing octroi. We are suffering a lot because we are not imposing it. We are losing a good revenue. Despite Congress-(I) pledges, octroi, which is a primitive form of taxation is still prevailing in 8 Congress-(I)

States. The Minister should come forward either to abolish it or to introduce it uniformly in all the States.

Price stability has to be maintained. In order to maintain it, a moratorium should be imposed on hike of such prices for about 2 years.

I take this opportunity to say something about the drought condition in Tamilnadu. We are suffering a lot because of this. In 12 districts in Tamilnadu, even drinking water is a problem. There is no water for irrigation. This is the situation in Coimbatore, Salem, Dharmapuri, Anna, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai, Kanyakumari and Pudukkottai districts. People are suffering a lot. They have given a Memorandum to the Prime Minister. On 31st of July I met the hon. Prime Minister and he assured me that immediately a Study Team will be sent to Tamil Nadu and action would be taken. But so far the Study Team has not been sent. I request the Minister to send it because he is having the joint responsibility. And at the same time, an *ad hoc* amount may be released immediately so that they may take the relief measures immediately. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, the economic situation of the country, increasing unemployment, rising prices, widening trade gap and increasing imbalance in foreign trade are causing serious concern. I do not say that some political party should be held responsible for it or made the target of attack. It is with deep concern I want to point out that on the one hand the unemployment is increasing and on the other hand the prices are soaring. From this situation it is clear that not only the present but the future also is bleak.

These factors are causing concern and the life of the common man is becoming difficult. Some forces are taking undue advantage of this situation by weakening

the country socially and economically. Therefore, the Parliament, Government and all of us must make collective efforts to salvage this situation.

I would make a brief reference to the situation in Punjab. There has been distinct increase in fundamentalism and terrorism in Punjab and our neighbouring country is also interfering in our affairs. Some political miscalculation might be the cause of this state of affairs but I think unemployment is also one of the reasons. Unemployment in Punjab has increased ever since the opportunities in Gulf countries have dwindled. Some people have taken undue advantage of this unemployment by misleading the youth to meet their nefarious ends. Some effective steps should, therefore, be taken to solve the problem of unemployment.

I want to point out two or three things in this context. First of all foreign trade should be streamlined to wipe out the deficit in export. We can regularise our exports if we properly study agricultural sector. If the production of the various varieties of wheat, vegetables and orchard produce is increased, we can boost our exports. In the same way in States like Punjab, Haryana and U.P., which are surplus States in the production of food-grains, we can diversify the crops. There is glut of rice and wheat now because we are not exporting these commodities. Therefore, we must set up more and more agro-based industries so that we may be able to motivate our people for diversification of crops and in this way employment can also be generated.

We must also undertake programmes to boost power generation. Electricity is very much needed for agriculture and small and big industries. Electricity generation in our country is very costly. Public money is tied up in various ventures. About Rs. 3274 crores are tied up in the sick industrial units. We should manage our resources in such a way that they are used in the sectors where they are required so as to remove unemployment and achieve progress.

In the end I would like to say that

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh is not only our colleague or friend but we also have full faith in his integrity. We have full faith in his honesty. If the economic situation of the country does not improve during his tenure, I don't think there is anyone else who can do the needful. If the position remains the same even now and if he is not able to set things right, it will then be a matter of concern. I would, therefore, like to say again that taking into consideration interest of the whole country and the present situation in Punjab, you should think of providing some agrobased industries there. With these words, I convey my thanks to you.

[English]

DR. A. K. PATEL (Mehsana) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I understand that if the country's economic development is to be done successfully, one has to make the Seventh Five Year Plan a success.

Sir, we have been put in an awkward situation in the country. We face the problem of balance of payment deficit. To correct it, we have to increase our export and decrease our import. Instead of it, we pursue the policy which increases our imports and does not allow us to increase our exports.

In this regard, I would like to point out the wrong policy being followed by us. For instance, take the price of petroleum products. Sir, the world over, the oil prices have come down from \$ 30 to \$10 per barrel. Whereas we have maintained the same price and because of this, our export economy is suffering. There are about 3,000 products based on petrochemicals and therefore the prices of those products are very high and that is affecting our economy very badly. As I told you earlier, one has to make success of the 7th Five Year Plan, to improve the economic situation of the country.

We have laid down the 7th Five Year Plan and it has been going on very well during the year 1985. But as we see, during the last three months, due to re-

peated changes in the policy of the Government, there is a confusion and people are not encouraged to make more exports. The prices of various products at the international level are coming down whereas the prices of our products are going up. That is why, we have not been able to export our products and we cannot stand in the stiff international competition and we cannot stand in the bargaining. We have to make such a policy that we can export maximum so that we can earn more money from abroad.

Sir, coal is one of the factors which affect our economy. Of course, coal production has increased to some extent. But correspondingly, the power generation is decreasing. So many industries are based on coal. We know that there have been repeated complaints that coal contains maximum stones. Even the consumers and the industries do not get the exact weight of coal with the result, it affects the quantum of production.

In our country, as my hon friend, Shri Ramoowalia has pointed out, we should concentrate more on the agrobased industry and on that line. Our country is predominantly agricultural and we know that the farmers are the principal consumers of the products from the agrobased industry. So, if the prices of those products are lowered down, the farmers will be in a position to give the commodities at a cheaper rate to the country and thereby it will have a positive effect on our national economy.

I do not want to say much about these things. But I would request the hon. Finance Minister to take such a step that the economy of the nation is improved as early as possible. My State, namely, Gujarat is having so many irrigation schemes, especially this Narmada. Last year, we faced the problem of scanty rain. Again, we are facing the same problem this year. We are facing the same problem. This year the rains are not sufficient and Nanda Irrigation Scheme, if it is implemented earlier, will have very good effect on production in the farm. We are again worried this year about rains. Rain is scanty and we will have to face a lot of difficulty,

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the House is discussing the economic situation of the country. As I have been allotted only 3 minutes, I would, therefore, in the first instance congratulate the hon. Finance Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh because he has taken effective steps to strengthen the economic condition of the country after he assumed the charge. The entire House has got an opportunity to express its views thereon today.

The first and foremost thing is that the productivity in the country should increase. Secondly, employment should be made available to the educated unemployed youths. Thirdly, power plays an important role in the economy of the country. I represent Bihar. Shri Viswanath Pratap Singh had been the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Being a border district of Bihar, we have firm faith in your efficiency from the core of our heart. Pt. Nehru wanted that a canal should be constructed there and the farmers of the country should be provided water free of cost so that the sagging economy of the country is invigorated. A canal was constructed in Uttar Pradesh but the economic condition of Bihar is going from bad to worse and the economic condition of the farmers is also getting bad. The reason is that there has been heavy siltation of the canal. But neither the Bihar Government nor the Central Government have paid attention towards it. On the one hand the farmer is burdened with the land revenue and on the other hand the productivity is going down due to non-availability of water. This is adversely affecting the economic condition of the country. The most important thing that is unless a project is completed as per the schedule, there will be no improvement in the economic condition. At present also, a number of projects are under execution in Bihar. One is Koyali Thermal Power Project and the other one is Kanti Thermal Power Project which was to have been completed in 1985 but work on it is still going on. Had the capacity of power generation

increased, at least the people belonging to Uttar Pradesh and North Bihar would have benefited from it and the farmers would not have faced such a grim situation.

You are handling such an important portfolio and taking strict action against blackmarketeers. There are two to three aspects of the economic condition of the country. I represent Gopalganj which lies on the border of Nepal. Blackmarketeering and smuggling is taking place here unchecked despite several steps taken to curb such activities and despite questions raised in the Parliament in this respect and assurances to this effect. The same condition prevails in Bengal. The petrol pumps in Bengal are selling adulterated petro'. That is why the activities of big smugglers came to light in Bihar, when I was an M.L.A. At that time a tanker with adulterated oil was seized in Bihar sharif. When the arrested persons were interrogated, we came to know that their kingpin lives in Calcutta. If you want to improve the economic situation in the country, you will have to set up an industry in every district so that the unemployed youths may get employment.

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : Thank you so much for giving me this opportunity. I request you to be a little generous to me.

The economic situation in the country is in a very serious trouble. It has come to an alarming stage. Though we have a very good Finance Minister, but in spite of his best efforts, he is not able to achieve the goal to-day. He is expecting that the economy will grow at the rate of 5.2% in the Seventh Five Year Plan but I have my own doubt. I want to discuss this very sincerely. He said very recently in Madras, our home State, that the economy depends only on the public sector, that the failure or success of the Seventh Five Year Plan will depend mainly on the public sector undertakings. To-

[Dr. Chinta Mohan]

day the public sector undertakings are in a very, very bad shape. We are thinking that we can raise about Rs. 43,000 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Out of a total outlay of Rs. 180,000 crores, our Finance Minister is expecting to raise Rs. 43,000 crores from the public sector undertakings. He expected to raise Rs. 11,650 crores in the Sixth Plan and now he wants to raise four times that amount in the Seventh Plan.

We have about 217 public sector undertakings. Out of that our learned friend, Prof. Tiwari is holding about 55 undertakings. I will take the Ministry of Steel first. This Ministry is in a very, very bad shape. I just want to say a few words about the steel plants, how much they are earning or how much they are losing every year. In 1985 the Bhilai Steel plant earned a very good profit of Rs. 397 crores. Rourkela earned a profit of Rs. 2.6 crores. Coming to losses, the Durgapur plant has incurred a loss of Rs. 425 crores. In the same way Bokaro has incurred a loss of Rs. 108 crores. IISCO has incurred a colossal loss of Rs. 336 crores. From the public sector undertakings from the Ministry of Steel alone you are getting a loss of Rs. 470 crores. You have got the SAIL. Till recently it was incurring a loss of Rs. 1 crore a day. After Mr. Pant has taken over, he has tried a little bit and tried to lift that organisation up. I am happy that it is becoming a profit showing concern.

I am very happy that the Finance Minister and the Industry Minister recently called a workshop and they discussed about an action plan. I am happy that this sort of attitude should come and we should discuss about all the public sector undertakings one by one in Parliament so that we can come to a very fruitful conclusion.

Coming to tax collection, we appointed a Mathai Commission in 1954. After that we did not have any high level commission. To-day our Finance Minister wherever he goes, announces some conce-

ssions or other. Recently with regard to mini-steel industry he said imports of grey iron will not attract any customs duty. Here and there he goes and says 'I will allow some sort of a concession.' There should be some uniformity. You discuss the budget and pass it and any change in the tax proposals should wait till the next budget. Then only there will be some sort of harmony in tax collection.

You are catching all the industrialists and I am happy that you are trying to collect so much of money. But you are not able to reach your desired goal. Tax collections have come to a point of stagnation now. Coming to the tax ratio as a percentage, in the year 1960-61 it was about 10%. After 15 years, in the year 1974-75 the tax ratio has gone upto 15%. Within 15 years the rise in tax ratio was about 5%. In the year 1984-85 it has come to about 17%. By the end of the 7th Five Year Plan we cannot expect that this tax ratio can go more than 20%. With this background I think that the 7th Five Year Plan has come to a fiasco.

Coming to the budget deficit, in the last year though you said that the budget deficit was about Rs. 31.3 crores; yet the real deficit is about Rs. 6500/- crores. This year the real deficit is about 7000/- crores. Within two years we got a budget deficit of Rs. 13,500 crores. But the Planning Commission people are expecting that the 7th Five Year Plan will get a total deficit of about 4000 crores. Within these two years range we reached their expectations. I do not know how you will manage the budget deficit in the coming three years. With this sort of a budget deficit the 7th Five Year Plan is going to be a big failure.

Coming to the expenditure, the present expenditure, is about 42% i.e. Rs. 22,220/- crores today. Wherever the Prime Minister goes or wherever the Finance Minister goes they say that we will try to reduce the expenditure. I do not know how they will reduce the expenditure. Unless

you have some sort of an inner motive inside the Departments you cannot achieve the goal.

Coming to the agricultural production, though we have surplus amount of food-grains today, the prices are rising very high. The inflation, as you are saying today, is 4 to 4.5%; but actually the price rise is about 15%.

The Ministry of Commerce has a Ministry of deficits. Today exports have come down and imports have gone very high. Though our Minister of State said sometime back to an unstarred question that the trade deficit was about Rs. 6111 crores, his conscience knows that the trade deficit is Rs. 9500 crores and plus. With this trade deficit today we are going for a devaluation. You all know that the World Bank is pressing for devaluation of rupee.

With these points I would say that the 7th Five Year Plan is going to be a big failure and the economy is in a very worst situation. I do not know how the Finance Minister are going to solve the situation.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I thank the Hon. Members for throwing light on the various facts of the economy. May I say Sir, that the soundness of the economy is testified by the emptiness of the benches opposite ? (*Inter options*) ...Emptiness of the benches opposite.

You remember a time when the price rise was taking place; they were packed because they had something to say. Today they are empty, there is nothing to say; to focus on. Except for one point....

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We are more in number than they are right now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr.

Minister may continue. Mr. Choubey always interferes.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : The Finance Minister should thank the Members for having paid a tribute to his integrity and efficiency.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : They are fully assured of the economy. Mr. Madhav Reddi did find one flaw since the budget. That was by open houses. Even now it was mentioned that these decisions are being made. May I say that open houses are a form of democratic interaction of the Govt. with various sections of the society ? The Government cannot be and should not be confined in the four walls of the office room. Shri Madhav Reddi ji said that spontaneous decisions are being made. Spontaneous decision does not mean an *ad hoc* decision. After all, if you know your principles; you have given thought to your policy and have deliberated on it then according to your policy if something comes to light you don't have to go back to your chamber for a decision. But I may assure that more than 99 per cent of the cases are duly processed on files. In fact, every case is processed on file and goes through the normal procedure. I may also assure that no decision is taken on Oral orders. But there are so many cases, for example, one gentleman represented that you have exempted tractors upto 20 HP from excise duty—in fact, all agricultural machinery from excise duty—and he produced nails for the animal hooves. I know my policy. Do I have to call the whole officers and have a meeting with them for months together and then decide or when I know my policy I should take the decision ? Can't I take a decision or will you not take a decision ?

Another gentleman came. He said that he produced steam in his own factory and used that steam in his own factory and the excise is being levied on it. I ask you to take a decision on that.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : In the first instance before the levy or increase, you knew about it.

[~~Shri C. Madhav Reddy~~]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I give you another example. People come from small sector. Those who come are tiny entrepreneurs with small problems because their problems could not have filtered for years together.

Now one gentleman came to me and said that they put on bodies of the buses on the chassis. Excise duty is being levied on the value of the chassis as well as the body. They said we only make the body. Why are you putting the excise on both? We immediately took the decision to take out the value of the chassis.

Sir, quickness does not mean unsoundness. Very sound decisions have been made. After I came with these new changes of classification and MODVAT if you see the newspapers of March it seemed all is on fire but by the democratic process of inter-action we could settle the issue and by the end of April these problems could be sorted out. For that sake if there is any point which is in the interest of the national economy I will not delay it for one single moment. If industry or trade comes with a justified request without hesitancy or hypocrisy I will accept it. But if they violate the law then I will come down with sledge and hammer. This is known and it is there in black and white. This has paid dividends in solving problems as well as bringing discipline.

Shri Madhav Reddi ji mentioned that I had mentioned let there be a debate on the Budget. In fact, if you see the 'Budget at a Glance' in that document on page 20 we have given the phasing of the Plan, of each Ministry what as per Plan allocation should be. The proposal which he has given is quite acceptable to me. We may debate it in the Parliament and I am ready to accept it right here. This is also like an open house. You make a suggestion and I would immediately accept it. I do not have to go to North Block and sit and ponder over it. Because I think that the suggestion you made is good and cer-

tain document is already there, we can debate this document whenever the Chair wishes. I am ready to take up this debate in this Session or in the next Session, whenever you like.

Coming to the overall view of the economy itself, while we should be critical about matters which are not right or about something which concerns or worries us, at the same time we should not run down what the country has achieved. The country has achieved a lot. Imagine, this country after the colonial rule, being exploited and deprived of its own resources—93 per cent of its resources, has been able to build up industrial infrastructure as well as self-reliance in food grains! And that goes to the management of the leadership. Not only that, but during that process we have also been able to maintain our democratic set up. Development plus ballot box, both could be retained with 93 per cent of the resources coming from own population, of which a large number are needy and short of resources. I think this is something that we should be proud of.

Also, much may be said on the balance of payment and trade side. We have been able to manage this side and we have been able to maintain our economic independence. In various international fora, India can talk with pride and give her opinion which is independent of any other and maintain the cause of the developing countries only because of our economic strength.

In the Sixth Plan, we could achieve the target of 5.2 per cent growth. A point has been made about our rate of growth. Even in 1985-86 the growth rate was 4.5 per cent, which was higher than the growth rate of 1984-85 which was 3.7 per cent.

Now let us take the question of poverty. Here too, the percentage of people living below the poverty line has been reduced from 48 to 37 by the end of the Sixth Plan.

Then, our strength in the agricultural side is our food stock which is more than

25 million tonnes. We can use it for feeding the drought affected areas and to control prices. That is one of our major assets. And this year also, the monsoon has been so far sound and we hope for a better crop than last year. We are strengthening our public distribution system. We are increasing the allocation for anti-poverty programmes and we are also coming up with a scheme for the urban poor. These are the various thrusts that we have given for the overall development.

Coming to industrial growth, the Quick Estimate figures of April show that the growth rate at 7.7 per cent has registered improvement over last year. In the infrastructure side in electricity generation if we compare the April-June figures, it is 10.4 per cent higher, while last year's average growth was 8.6 per cent. Similarly, in our coal production also the rate of growth is higher. I am not going deep into all the percentages, but this increase is there in the infrastructure.

One thing that I want to mention particularly is about the investment activity. The capital issue approvals in 1984-85 was Rs. 2003 crores. In 1985-86, it was Rs. 3695 crores, i. e. a growth of say more than 80% or 90%. If you see it from 1983-84 angle, it was only Rs. 1023 crores. Now in 1984-85, it is Rs. 3695 crores, that is a rise of three and a half times in two years. Even in this quarter, it is going on very well and I think it may be about Rs. 900 crores.

A point was made that this is a symbol or proof of the private sector growing. I think this is one of the success stories which we should appreciate. The private sector till now was drawing upon these financial institutions, where cheap money was available. Now, we have been successfully able to push them to the market and the financial institutions resources are not committed to those who have gone to the market. So, I think this is a real success story which we should appreciate.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : This is in addition to what they are getting from the financial institutions.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : If this was denied and the financial institutions would not have been able to support it, that much investments would not have come and that much of growth would not have taken place. So, it is a root of mobilisation of resources. A point was also made about the growing deficits.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Which deficit—trade ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am now coming first to the Budget deficit and thereafter balance trade deficit. We are scared of budget deficits because of its impact on inflation *per se*. In fact, if we can manage inflation and also use the deficit, we have to use the resources.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : One way of raising the resources.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : So, last year, when I presented the Budget and also this year, everybody said, well this is a huge deficit; It is a record deficit and inflation will be of double digit. I was waiting because I was a new comer to the Finance Ministry and I thought wise men are saying that perhaps, I don't know there might be double digit inflation. But the year ended—last year—at 3.6% or 3.7% and I think it was not double digit inflation. It was only the malady of double vision on that side. That way even one digit, they see two digits. Even now inflation rates are hovering around 4 per cent or so. So far, if you measure the impact, it is not bad. You can know what Shri Chaubeji has in mind. He has Consumer Price Index in his mind. I know what you are going to say. So I can say that also.

Now the Consumer Price Index for 1985-86 has a rise of 8.9 per cent, and if you compare what has been the order in the past, it is roughly of the same order.

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

1979-80	12.3 per cent
1980-81	12.6 per cent
1981-82	8.8 per cent
1982-83	9.8 per cent
1983-84	11.2 per cent
1984-85	5.0 per cent
1985-86	8.9 per cent

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Middnapur) : It goes on increasing if one goes to the market.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What about accumulated burden on the poor consumers ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am now coming to that also. Even if we discount for it and calculate our Net National Product-per capita-it will take account of inflation also of 1970-71 prices. If the 1970-71 prices were 100, then during 1984-85 they were 165. So, even if you discount for the inflation, the real *per capita* incomes have grown. So, that is the essence of the argument.

Coming to consumer price index, since I am still on that subject, if we take the rise during the financial year upto May, from the beginning of the financial year to May and compare it to last year, it was 2% this year compared to 2.4% last year, and prices of cotton, cloth, salt, bread, soap, matches, cement and detergents have been fairly stable during this period---these are items of common man's use.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : What about cereals ? The highest price rise has been in cereals.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I will come to them. These price increases which have been there are basically in respect of vegetables and oil-seeds. This is the group, particularly, where they have gone up. About pulses I am not sure. Your information on pulses is there.

The point was that when we argue item-wise; there is a fallacy. Last year, we argued about sugar. It was felt that not only this roof will fall, but the sky will fall-- when we argued about sugar last year. I know that on sugar, I could not move either this side or that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : At one time, your party was arguing only on onions.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Remember last year's debate on sugar, and see your speeches. You said everything was going to crash on sugar. I did say on the floor of this House that we would manage on sugar, and we have managed on sugar. It was on the floor of this House that I said it, 'Yes; there is a problem on sugar, but we will manage it.' We took policy decisions. We announced hikes in the prices of sugarcane, first to the extent of Rs. 2.50 per quintal and then to the extent of 50 paise per quintal during next year. Thus we could encourage the farmer to grow sugarcane. So, it was with some policy decision that we could get out of it.

If we see which are the items where there is price rise---it is there on vegetables and fruits, tea, oilseeds, gur, edible oils and oil-cakes. Pulses have come down. Prices of cardamom have come down. Coffee has come down. Cotton has come down. But there is a problem for the farmers. This is a negative problem.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : What about edible oils and cereals ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : About edible oils, I want you to understand the basic point, because this has been raised again and again. This group viz the agriculture group has got 52% weightage in the Wholesale Price Index. This being so, this is basically an area which is totally in the private sector, where we do not have any governmental control, except through foodgrains supply system, and the support price system. You have nothing else to be called management control, with the Government. So, basically it comes to the stimulation of production.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You have the instrument of fiscal policy.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is not fiscal policy. No taxation is involved in this area. Let us not confuse it. That is why I say that this 52% out of the Wholesale Price Index has nothing really to do with taxation or fiscal policy. Money supply has a general effect. But it is basically the agriculture sector, which is in the private sector which Government does not really control, except by price support operations.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It depends on inputs viz. fertilizers, pesticides etc.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : That is only one factor. So, basically, the real answer lies in stimulating production of these items in the agriculture sector, giving agriculture a high priority, seeing that the inputs are available to the agriculture sector, and giving the highest priority to these areas. That is the real solution that we have got here.

Now, one thing, on the oilseeds I want to share with you, just like sugar, we spent Rs. 600 crores on import previously, but we took similar policy decision and slashed down import of sugar to Rs. 150 crores this year. Similarly, in oil seeds, we, being an agricultural country, there is no reason why more than Rs. 1000 crores should be the outflow of foreign exchange on oil seeds. Therefore,

we have taken this as one of the items of reduction of bulk item of import with which the hon. members are concerned; and we have taken certain policy measures: firstly, we will support the farmers on support price operation and for this whatever fund will be necessary will be made available. Secondly, for the use of indigenous oil and these minor oils which are produced in the country, we have allowed the use of it in the vanaspati and also, if it is used beyond a certain percentage, certain concessions also have been given to promote the consumption of this and, therefore, the production...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why not encourage the use of coconut oil ?
(*Inter:uption.*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I quite agree that Kerala will be benefitted. We have to cut the import of edible oil also.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It will be cheaper.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : That is the point. Now we have to choose and every country will have to choose. While we can manage the demand side of it by more supply by using foreign exchange and keeping it cheap; that is one management we are suggesting; we can do it or the other side is to pay short term price for a few years, giving farmers better price; may be prices go up, but, at the same time, get rid of import and maintain our economic independence; economic independence demands price. If you want to take it in an easy way, you can spend your foreign exchange and go on doing it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You follow it in the industry also. We are not following it in the industry.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am coming to this.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This will be applicable only to agricultural

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

products. What about industrial production? You are following the World Bank's advice.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am coming to that also. I have not finished my speech. Unless a painter does not put the last stroke on the painting, we should not comment on the painting. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is intended to be painted?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The real picture also. We have a plan on the capital goods side. I am coming to that also. When I come to import side I will touch that also. I am on the agricultural side; that is why we are developing a scheme.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You have a middle man in the agricultural sector.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We should prepare the country. Yesterday, Mr. Harish Rawat also mentioned this point that we have to prepare the country. If we want to maintain economic independence, we have to be ready for it; and that is the only real answer to conditionality that is being tried..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not know whether you are replying or Mr. Narayan Choubey is replying.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Either you convert it into a calling attention or you allow me to speak. In that case, I can answer it question by question. The other management that we did successfully last year was that in spite of high duty budgerary deficit, inflation rates could be controlled—a very tight control on money side. The M² growth rate was over 18 to 19 per cent in 1984-85 and 1983-84. We could bring it down to about 15 per cent. So, it was due to a very good management

of the money supply also that the inflation rate could be controlled.

When you come really to prices and say why don't you really control them and stop price rise and so on, even where the agricultural sector and the total sector is under centralised economy like china where it is totally controlled.

Even there, in the first quarter of 1985 the inflation grew by nine per cent. and in the first quarter of 1986 the inflation grow by eight per cent. Now you may ask, that it is a controlled—totally controlled—economy, and why is there a price rise.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : They can stop.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : But there are certain economic forces and competitions. So, that has to be taken care of. That is not really the answer. There has been inflation in China up to 8 to 9 per cent. higher than ours.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : They control everything in the agricultural sector.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : You give a thought to it. And here, in the oilseeds what are we doing? Vanaspati Industry was being supplied imported oil upto 60 per cent of their requirement all through. Now what have we done? To take care of the interests of the framers, when the farmer will be selling oilseeds we reduced the supply of imported oil. So, the farmers gets a good price. And when he had sold, it is not with him in the lean period, then we increase the supply of imported oil, the total remaining the same. But it will be anti-cyclical to take care of the interests of the farmer. So that is the policy we are adopting now. And further we came to the House with the Discussion Paper on Administered Prices. I think, I need not go into those details and the Prime

Minister himself is very keen on the exercises being done in the public sector, that everybody makes an exercise of cutting costs, per unit costs of production, on raw material, on inventories, on depreciation, on overhead costs and total wage cost, and finally by increasing production. So, these exercises are being done.

My problem is only this. While all these achievements are there, my learned friends on the benches opposite, somehow feel that everything is going wrong, when things are right. And when from a country which was importing food, we have become a country which can export food-grains, they say, "why are you in surplus? Why is this surplus?" That is the question they ask.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Think of Kalahandi.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We do not have the purchasing power.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : When we are able to provide the industries, from the financial institutions to the market, then they say, "why is the capital market buoyant?" And by introducing technology—Members on the opposite also admitted that—the quality of our goods has gone up, much better, and where we improve the quality of our goods, they say "why are you opening the gates of technology?" So, it is not a question of double vision but also coloured vision.

AN HON. MEMBER : Colour television.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : You have not allowed the public sector to issue bonds but you are allowing the private sector...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Public sector, I have issued bonds and that is what the private sector is complaining.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Technology is being imported in the area of luxury goods.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We got the power bonds, we have got the tele-communication bonds and the private sector has many times said that, "You are encroaching upon our area" and this was what I said, this is the same area which is the same. Then, in Hindi, they said, Sahib, Saanp nahim kata lekin. saanp raasta jaan gaya hai (Sir, although the snake has not bitten, yet it has found the way. So, they have changed. Then more and more advances will be drawn in this fashion.

What is really the thing is that India is unique in its size, in its heterogeneity, in the juxta-position of the traditional, as well as the modern, its—economic structure, and there is no other example in developing countries with such a complexity. And I agree here, with the hon. Members that a large population being poor, no economic strategy can have any meaningful purpose if it does not address itself to the core issue of improving the lot of those poorer sections. Otherwise, it has no meaning; no economic strategy has any meaning. And in this section of the society a major part of income is spent on consumption. Therefore, the re-distribution of wealth really means increasing the purchasing power in real terms of this section of society. And at the same time, because there are sectoral rigidities increasing the purchasing power alone will not solve the problem unless the wage goods are also not made available. Otherwise, it will only result in making the inflation high. If you see the basket of wage goods again, it is the agricultural sector where lies the solution for the common man. It eats into the scarce resource of land. The most scarce resource is land. And that does take us economically and logically to land reforms, of coupling the motives to produce to the reward of the labour. There are no two opinions about it, because in a capitalist country we have seen that by linking the labour to the reward in the field of agriculture, with lesser capital, we could get more produce. And it is the rural economic relationship and its change that could give us the unleashed productive forces.

A point about the class character of the party was raised yesterday. It was

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this party which abolished zamindari and feudal system. It was this party which fought for tenancy rights for the people.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : On paper ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : In real terms.

Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has put the greatest emphasis on land reforms. There are legal problems of litigation, stay orders, etc. We will have to sort that out. Today we give a patta to a Harijan or a worker, a stay order is issued.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : When we do not take note of that, why do you do so ?

[English]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I agree. There is injustice, because if you invite a person for a dinner, then you should not ask him to cook. If we give a patta to a landless worker, we should not ask him to spend a lot on that. Basically this is the position we have now. Our Prime Minister is attending to that issue. He has put it on the priority list of attention. At the same time, various inputs to agriculture also have to be maintained. Of course, in the first stage we had irrigation. Now we have got the scheme of fertiliser projects.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Credit supply also ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am happy to report that last year the banks were below the 40 per cent norm in the priority sector. Today they have crossed 40 per cent lending mark in the priority sector.

Coming to the urban poor, here it is not a question of land, but it is unemployment. Any meaningful attack on urban poverty is through employment. The announcing of the schemes that we have, of giving resources to the urban poor, that is the first step in that direction that the Government has recognised. (Interruptions) I do not make a grandiose claim on it. But I am saying that it is one step in this direction that we have taken...(Interruptions)

14.00 hrs.

Now, coming to the fiscal policy, I need not expound the point of social justice. Yesterday Panigrahi Ji was here and he very ably pointed out that the fiscal policy leads to social justice. And when it is said, I am very sorry that the whole lot of measures that the Government has taken for the working class, for the poor people, is just totally ignored when these allegations are made. Is it not true that we have come up with a scheme of workers' dues being *pari passu* with secured credit ? Then there is the scheme of crop insurance. Under this social security scheme, crops in two hundred districts are being covered... (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Small mercies.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Then there is the scheme of Rs. 125 crores in this year's budget for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the name of Indira Aavaas Yojna. Already we hiked up the anti-poverty programme by 65 per cent. So, let us not go on with one brush. These are positive steps. We stand by these policies and we do not want to be apologetic, we do not need a certificate. It has been the tradition of our party and of this Congress Government to stand by the poor and we shall stand by them with all resources and what might be there. We do not want a certificate from them...(Interruptions)

Basically these two years have been a thrust on basic reforms on the taxation structure. Basically, three cardinal principles are there. One is trust, second is

simplification of procedure and the third is heavy punishment for breachers. So, it is the combination of these three elements which has led to this. On the one side we said, up to Rs. one lakh return we will take it on trust. About the small-scale sector we said, up to Rs. 50 lakhs turn over we will take on self-assessment. But, at the same time, when there is any evasion, we have not spared. We have introduced the international classification system. India is the first in the world to introduce this system *in toto*. Forty countries had agreed that they will introduce the harmonised system of classification in the customs and excise. None had done it. India was the first to do it. We have done it and we were invited in the forums in Europe to come and give our experience to the other countries. Our Chairman of CBEC was invited. He went to Europe and settled it and now it is smoothly functioning. Same way we introduced MODVAT which is settled now. The industry is asking for expansion of that. Its utility has been recognised... (Interruptions).

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Initially they were very doubtful

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : But that stage has gone. Now it is desirable. There is no doubt about that. We have not spared the rich. So far as taxation of cars or luxury goods like televisions or air conditioners are concerned, we did that.

Now I come to the capital goods industry which was being mentioned here. Here, last year we reduced the customs duty on project imports from 65 per cent to 45 per cent in previous year's budget. But perhaps that was too deep a cut. It hurt our capital goods industry. That is why in this budget we raised that 45 per cent to 55 per cent. Not that we are not taking care of the capital goods industry. It is the hub of our self-reliance. Any capital goods industry has to be strong if the country has to be strong. At the same time we have asked the Industry Ministry also to give us a list of items which under the cover of projects

come and which are being produced here. As soon as we receive the list, we will take care and see that either it is deleted from the projects or duty is imposed which protects our indigenous industry. So, rest assured that we will take full care of our capital goods industry. But there is a dichotomy also. We have also to modernise it. If we don't do that, then, production means preserving of obsolescence. Let us be clear. You are protecting your industry to be alive. All right. But at the same time, you are preserving obsolescence. So we have to strike a balance. While we say that they are alive and healthy we at the same time pressurise them to go for modernisation. So here the balance has been kept and the human factor also comes under stress, in modernisation. For that also we will have to have some practical scheme and approach where we can take care of the human factor, where a problem arises in the modernisation process. But we have to modernise and compete and be alive. In that there is no option. Even the centralised economy is realising it and they have started the process.

One point has been made that because you have in the fiscal policy said that you are not going to raise the taxes, therefore you have bound yourself, there is no resource and that is why the resource problem comes. May I tell you, on tax realisation there is no resource problem? I tell you that on tax realisation we will not only fulfil but overfulfil our plan targets. That I can now say with confidence, having operated the mechanism.

Personal income tax collection last year rose by 45% where the tax concession was at the maximum. 45% rise in personal tax has not been known since Independence. Upto April, May, June, that is, one quarter, the growth in personal income tax is 30%. On 45% maintaining a growth of 30% is very creditable. (Interruption) In Personal income tax, it is not arrears. That will be on the excise side. This growth rate usually used to be 8 or 10 or 11% but on 45%, maintaining 30% growth is very creditable. I want

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to give credit to the Revenue Department. I think when they do a good job I should stand in the House and say that they have done a good job. Similarly States say many times, when you say about personal income tax, it is not that my Budget has benefited. Well, I don't think so. We are all one country. For the States, about Rs. 570 crores extra I could transfer because of this better realisation.

One point was made that in excise lot of concessions are being announced, wherever the Finance Minister is going, he is announcing concession. But I told you the nature of it. All these things are duly processed and only after that, this is done,—anything is announced. But even then, in spite of all that has been done on the excise side, I will maintain my Budget targets even after all these concessions. There is nothing by which the revenue of the Government is compromised. Even now the growth rate on excise is 15%. That is what is in the Budget target. We will take care of that.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : It should be 40 per cent growth.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Forty per cent growth ? You started everything and say prices have gone up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It seems you have already left a cushion.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The other point was made that raids were made earlier, now they have been stopped. Some Member made this point that last year was the year of raids and this year is the year of concessions. *(Interruptions)*. Well, I want to shatter that appearance and show you the real position. In the first half of 1986 against 2,854 cases you account of anti-evasion measures in respect of excise itself the amount of evasion detected is Rs. 34,456 lakhs whereas in 1985, in the first half of the year, against 3,210 cases the duty evasion detected was Rs. 3,708 lakhs.

Firstly, the figure has gone up 10 times from Rs. 3,708 lakhs to Rs. 34,456 lakhs—about 10 times growth.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But how much is recovered ? It is only 'detected'.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : And what is more important is that per raid the amount has gone up. If you see the amount per raid, in 1985 it was Rs. 1.7 lakhs, in 1986 the amount per raid is Rs. 12 lakhs. That means, we are catching the bigger fish, not the fish but the whale.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : What about the recovery ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am coming to that. Here, for 1986 we have got the recovery, I can get the recovery figures, but here is what I want to say on this point, not of recovery but the point was made that we are not putting pressure on the evaders. I am telling you, the pressure is 10 times, the quality of this is much better, it is the bigger ones that are being caught because that is 10 times higher and per raid also it has gone up from Rs. 1.7 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do you call it better quality ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes I do, I will maintain that. And some of the companies, the big ones which have been raided and searched are GTC Industries, i.e., cigarettes, Usha Martin, Bacalite High Lamp, i.e., Goen as and New Lux India, Bombay.

Coming to the Director of Revenue Intelligence side, the same phenomenon is there—in 1985 it was Rs. 12 lakhs per raid, this year it is Rs. 24 lakhs per raid, and some of the names are—Kothari Electronics, Madras. It is not a small fish. Then Ganapati Exports.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are exporting God also !

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a company.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The Enforcement side has also shown the same trend. I need not go into the figures of it, but some of the names you want because that is what your question is—whether the big fish are being under pressure. And this is of recent year about which I am speaking, not the last year. These are the names of this year.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : But let us have the names.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Oswal Group Company, Ludhiana, Brooke Bond and Bata—of course. they have confessed what they were doing—Jukai India Ltd, Calcutta and Continental Construction, Delhi, Arvind Construction, Delhi. So, let there be no illusion. Yes, I did say that unless we go to prosecution we will not come in the press, but I can come to the Parliament if you question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The press has to pick up from the parliamentary proceedings.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : From anywhere it likes. Parliament is Parliament, and our liberty and freedom are here on both sides; I can share with the House, I will not keep secrets.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Your amnesty scheme is for evaders.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, amnesty scheme. One thing is very clear. And the point was raised here. That no concession *vis-a-vis* tax is given. They have to pay the tax. That is cardinal. Even in our income-tax scheme, even in our excise scheme, there is no concession on tax. What we are conceding is that we will not prosecute and penalise. If you come and pay your tax and that is also in excise side—it is a very limited section—anyone who has evaded the tax by classification and has

reflected the proceeds in the books, only he can claim. But anyone who has clandestinely removed the goods, he cannot claim it. If they have not reflected it in the books, they cannot claim it. Of course, smuggling etc.. is out of question. If they have not reflected in the books, then the shareholders' share was also eaten away.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : It is not very clear to us.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : If is like this. If somebody misclassifies, misdeclares the proceeds of the sales, he shows it in the books...

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Misdeclares, it is because of miscalculation or...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Either or both. He pays less duty; he ought to have paid higher. But the proceeds of the sales are reflected fully in the books. So only this category can come up where he has not eaten away the shareholders' money. Where he has clandestinely removed goods from the factories and not showed them in the books, produced them just, he cannot come for any amnesty. Of course, smuggling otherwise is different. He cannot claim. So, it is a limited one.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : What is the rate of interest ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : 6%.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : It is too low.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What is the result of your scheme ? Is anybody coming out ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : As regards the result of my scheme, last year in income-tax, it had a positive result. I think about this apparently, I cannot say. These calculations I do

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not have. But several hundred crores I think must have come under the direct tax side. And on this side, well, this is an opportunity Government is giving. You come out clean. And when the screws will be tightened and then you have no reason to complain. It is a very clear thing. It is the time-window—not for ever. It is a time-window. If you want to come clean, you say, I have some problem. All right, come clean, I will not attack. And when the screws are on, thereafter, you have no time to complain because I have already given the time. That is the thing.

So, one point was made about the need for control of expenditure. I think, we will have to make serious efforts on that side. At least on the achievement side, there are no overdrafts with any State. I think, after 10 years, it seemed a malady that would never go for a decade—overdrafts. Nobody remembers the overdraft.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You must give them credit.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, I give credit to the States.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You are resorting to deficit financing. You have only prevented the States from deficit financing.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Thank god, they are not multiple centres of fiduciary money-making. Otherwise what will happen to the economy ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You must observe the same discipline.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, yes. Discipline is required on that.

The other thing is, what we are doing is to draw up commitment budget. That is, about various projects, how their

commitment in finance will grow in the coming years. So, when you take any new project, you should know whether there is any space for financing ahead or not. So, underfinancing, what was just mentioned, of various projects, could be avoided in this fashion. Then the Zero-based budget, also the process we are introducing. But with the Pay Commission's Report coming in, I think, we will have to do much more exercise in cutting out expenditure, if we are to buffer the impact of inflation. And I think, we have to do exercise in cutting out expenditure; that it really hurts. I think, it has no way out of this and we will go into this exercise of cutting out expenditure, if we are to save the people from inflationary impact.

About the projects in the States being monitored, the Planning Commission is monitoring priority areas of investment in the States and if States do not spend on it, then I think, the grants to the States to that extent will be cut. That has been made clear. Even in the Ministry within three months if they do not spend, then that can be reallocated to another Ministry rather than waiting till March to indent and allow certain expenditure. Of course, the public sector is in need of reduction of costs. For export purposes, we reduce the cost of money and reduce the interest by 2.5%.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : How are you going to satisfy the steel sector ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There are problems. I think these problems are short time problems that we are having at this moment. They did perform well and we have to boost up the public sector because 52% resources of the Plan have to come from the public sector. We have to choose one thing. When we come to resources, do we commit resources to the dynamic sector of the public sector which is contributing to the savings of the country and contributing to the resources of the country or do we take those resources and commit them where there is negative saving ? We do not have resources enough that we can go on giving where is negative saving rather

than put these resources where there is dynamic sector of the public sector, growing sector of the public sector, healthy sector of the public sector. That will give a good name and then public sector can really come to strength.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Negative trend can be changed.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : All efforts could be made. Here I agree that we will have to take the labour into confidence and not only shop floor level etc., but real Board level management participation of the labour will have to be there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There is no Managing Director for the last four years in the public sector undertaking.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We can go into the details but because in the private sector the owner has put in money, he has got interest. When we take that mechanism out, then labour has the vested interest and it wants to run it. Labour does not want closure. Those factors we should involve into management in a public sector.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Why should it be done ?

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : They are sick.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : What is your expectation about the balance of payments ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I do expect that they will give it. Coming to the balance of payments side, it is one area (*Interruptions*). May I continue to share my thoughts with the House ? Even if you see my speech, 1985-86 Budget speech, I did pose this problem. It is not something new which Government did not anticipate. In that very speech, I did mention that growth in crude oil production that we were getting will not be of the same order as in the

Sixth Plan. It was also visualised in that very speech that concessional flows will be coming down, foreign flows as well as IMF loans, instalments, repayments will come. As far back as in my last Budget speech I had posed it. It is not that all of a sudden we are coming to the problem. We are aware of this problem. What has been our concern on our export front ? On the export front, as is rightly mentioned, the world trade which grew by 5% in 1984, grew only by 2.7% in 1985. The whole world trade collapsed. Growth rate became half. It is bound to have an effect on us. If you go out when it is raining, you may put on the umbrella but certainly you will get a little wet.

Then there is the protectionist trend. The recovery which was mentioned by Mr. Reedy, that US will be the main machine and the conveyor belt, will go and the whole world economy will start moving. I told the people that all this model does not work. And if this is the model, then you should be responsible for its downfall also. So you should be prepared for that. If the world economy has derailed, then you should see why it has derailed. So these models and these recoveries that have occurred have not percolated to the developing countries. The entire trade with the developed countries has not percolated to us. So these are the real hardships in the international environment in trade that we are facing. In this context, if mid-term modifications are necessary, we will make it because national interests come first....

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : There is hardly any scope for mid-term changes.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There is. A point is made that if the exports do not grow as expected and if there is a shortfall of say 2%—that point Mr. Madhav Reddi made—then you will have to go and borrow 3 billion dollars from US. This is not the only option if our exports do not grow. But we hope that they will grow..... (*Interruptions*) But the national option is not that if exports do not grow, then I should take loan. Why not in many

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areas we tighten our belt? Taking loan is not the only option. We should prepare the country for this purpose if that is the case.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is the import liberalisation also.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We can make corrections in that, because the national priority is the first. We have certain assumptions of world trading environment. Now when the world trade environment does not come the way we expected, it is in our competence to make mid-term changes. But it is not reversal of the policy because you should also know that so far as imports are concerned, we have now got the figure of last year. It has not gone haywire. Imports total growth last year was 11.4%. The earlier figure which was for 6 months was 24% and all that. That was due to bunching. The total growth is 11.4%. In 1984-85 it was 9% and in 1983-84 it was 10%. So from 9 to 10 per cent it has gone up to 11.4 per cent. It is not due to import liberalisation and all that. It is not a quantum jump. So let us make a proper diagnosis before we prescribe the medicine. Otherwise, just because there is fever, without diagnosing properly whether it is typhoid or malaria, you will give quinine and the patient will die. So let us make a correct diagnosis ..

AN HON. MEMBER : You have made it?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes. Here we will have to push our exports and where there is any item of unnecessary imports, we should certainly curb them. That exercise we are doing in the Industry Ministry. We are also doing it by increasing production of sugar, edible oil and all that.

One very relevant point was made that the big houses should contribute to export. Panikaji made it, Panigrahi and other members from the Opposition also made it. I think that is a very important point. You should ask them very squarely.

It is in the national economy we give licences. That is an investment in the country. It is a national effort. But, at the same time, the biggest foreign exchange commitment, if you see, is to the big licences and to the big houses. While we commit our foreign exchange—I do not want to build a case that it is not needed, it is needed even in the interests of the nation—but when we commit it, they owe a responsibility to the country which gives them this opportunity. They should not see the country as a market only. While we commit foreign exchange, they only generate rupees in this market. They owe a responsibility to earn us foreign exchange. Even our labourers and workers in the Middle-East, they all contribute about Rs. 3000 crores by their sweat and blood. They have not got any big money with them. But they do serve their country. It is time that we tell the big business industries very squarely that they owe a contribution to your country. The foreign exchange out-flow goes on various projects—if not by that product itself, but as a group. You want that atleast for your raw-material inputs and your capital cost. You atleast earn that amount of foreign exchange. That is very well.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You want to give protection to them? The big business industries, they get a lot of protection. It is due to export also.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is protection. That is because of great distortion. We protect them to that extent. Shri Choubeyji while pleading about this said that not only capital goods industry but also we have to see even those which are with low-productivity. They are profit-making. We have got such a regime of protection that their productivity is low. But high profit. How can we run the economy like that. We have to say that there will be an end to existing protection we cannot extend the protection.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Those who run 100 per cent export-oriented business or industries,

they are now opting out. You are permitting them.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : They are not big business people. In export, a lot of small people are also involved. Some big houses come out lately.

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : We are importing so much of defence material. Why cannot you ask them to take our exports also.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes. That is a valid point. I accept that point. We should try to link our imports with exports wherever we can.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : Sir, Shri Madhav Reddi mentioned about 100 per cent export. It is not 100 per cent export. They import the raw-material, manufacture the goods and then sent it. At the most, they earn 10 to 15 per cent foreign exchange. There are agricultural commodities like rice which we are exporting. They earn 100% foreign exchange. I would like to know what is the difference between people who are bringing 100 per cent foreign exchange and others? Are you going to give them certain facilities ..

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : That is on net-foreign exchange. In the import-export policy, there is an element of benefit which is calculated on net-foreign exchange. Here, the net element of foreign exchange earning will come.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Is he talking of Basmati Rice export to Russia ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All the rice produced in India and exported, it is 100 per cent. Not only Basmati rice but all other rice will fall under the same category.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Now, I come to the last point

that was made because now it is lunch time.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are giving good lunch for every one.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The States biggest share is from Agriculture. 80 per cent of our population is engaged in agriculture. It is only agriculture that can solve many of our problems like poverty and unemployment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : But they are not getting anything.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The other issue was the transfer of resources to the State. That point was made as to how much the States get from the fiscal policies.

Please see the proportion over the years of the total State taxes and the Central taxes. The States' taxes share has gone up whereas that of the Central has come down. That shows the elasticity that the States tax is higher than the Centre.

The second point is that of the mechanism of Finance Commission's transfer of resources from the Centre to the States. That has a fairly even proportion; over the years it has come of the Centre's resources of 30 to 33 per cent. The third point is that during the Sixth Plan—and it goes to the credit of the States—that almost all the States exceeded their additional revenue resource mobilisation target. That means that there is no shortage of resources because all States exceeded the targets. The problem of the State is erosion of resources and not availability of resources. They have their Electricity Board, State Transport, etc. The net resources, they get. Now, let us ask. Is mismanagement to be underwritten by the Defence expenditure of the country and core public sector investments? An honest question has to be asked. I made a calculation. Even if you analyse the

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1986-87 budget estimates, the latest, out of the gross revenue that I earn, out of every Rs. 100 that I get, Rs. 51 are given to the States; that is, out of the gross revenue. Out of every Rs. 100, Rs. 51 are given to the States...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Ban-
kura): Why not 75 ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I want to answer that. This is a basic question. I think, we should address ourselves to this. I think, the abstraction of State and Centre itself has caused a lot of anomalies in thinking. The country is one. Its economic reality is one. Its political reality is one. For purposes of management, we have organized ourselves into States and Centre under the Constitution. There is not one investment in the State which will not go to the benefit of the whole country, and there is not one beneficiary of the Central investment who does not belong to a State. Here, in the House, which represents the national political entity, do we not belong to some State ? I think, we should not be distinct too much. What is there ? Each has got very important areas of responsibilities in the economy. The Centre has to take care of Defence, core sector investments, heavy investments, ports, communications, Railways. The State has to take care of Agriculture, Education, Law and Order, etc. These are the packages for management. Both are very important. Both need resources, and it should be pooling of resources, how we augment in each. But if you pose a question like this, why not give 75 per cent, then you have to take a decision. Are you going to risk yourselves on this side of the national Defence, core sector investments, on power and on various other things ? The issue is this rather than of State and Centre. I think, in this perspective, we should see this. With these words, I conclude

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub-
nagar) : One point I have made is about the brazen manner in which the business houses are laundering their money abroad and bring that back to take over companies. I have referred to that.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Anyway, I have just mentioned. I need not cover the ground again.

If we come across any such evasion of the law, we will come with full force on it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. There will not be any end to it, at this rate. We go to the next item.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLIMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) 1986-87

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1986-87.

Shri Digvijay Singh...Not here.

Mr. Anna Namhi.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of A.I.A D.M.K I would like to place before this august House my viewpoints on Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1986-87. Sir, first of all, I welcome the Supplementary Demands for Grants. In the Supplementary Demands for Grants, a total amount of about Rs. 1318 crores has been set apart. It has been mentioned in the Document that out of this total amount, an amount of Rs. 256.24 crores is to be spent on Plan Expenditure and about Rs. 1062 crores will be spent on Non-Plan expenditure.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

14.38 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

Sir, it is difficult to understand how far this amount of Rs. 256 crores on Plan Expenditure is going to help about 78 crores of people living in this vast country. It is just like a drop in the ocean. I would therefore plead with the Government that this amount of Rs. 256.24 crores should be increased to at least Rs. 1000 crores. The Central Government is very keen to eradicate poverty and increase production in the country. The Centre has already approved drought relief programmes and promised to provide employment opportunities to the people of this country. But how could these programmes be implemented without allocating sufficient funds for the purpose?

Sir, for the last six months, Tamil Nadu has been experiencing drought due to failure of monsoon and the hot weather condition publicized in Madras weather report is ample evidence to the drought condition prevailing over there. In Tamil Nadu, Tanjore District, which is called the granary of Tamil Nadu, has been facing acute drought condition and the rice cultivation there is coming to standstill. At this juncture, I am glad to mention that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M. G. R. has been kind enough to sanction fund for those affected by drought and famine in this part of the State so that the affected families could get help and they are rehabilitated. The Tamil Nadu Government has already requested the Central Government to grant Rs. 310 crores for meeting the expenditure on relief measures. I would like to remind the hon. Minister that if the relief measures are not immediately provided, there is bound to be rise in prices of consumer goods and ultimately it will land us to chaotic economic situation. This will encourage black market and create black money. This situation will not only affect Tamil Nadu but the whole country will be put to difficult economic situation. The drought condition experienced in Tamil Nadu for the last six months will have repercussion on the production of rice in

the coming year. Therefore, I would request the Government to sanction more rice in Central Pool for Tamil Nadu for the coming year.

In this context, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to what our young and dynamic Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, used to mention in his speeches. He has been telling the people of this country that we should increase food production as also provide irrigation facilities throughout the country. In this connection, I would like to refer to Kaveri River Water Agreement reached in 1924. Since the Karnataka State Government is not fulfilling the conditions in the Agreement, I request the Central Government to intervene and mediate on this matter with the Karnataka State so that they stick to 1924 Kaveri Water Agreement and follow it in letter and spirit. Otherwise, the Centre should take immediate step to implement the Ganga-Kaveri scheme. Moreover, all the rivers in the country should be brought under the control of the Centre. Only then will we be able to fulfil the wishes of the hon. Prime Minister regarding availability of water to all the States. By doing so, we will not only be able to increase food production but we will also become self-sufficient on economic front. Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M.G.R. has often been mentioning about the "Sethu" Canal Scheme. This scheme should be implemented immediately so that Tamil Nadu and a few other neighbouring States may get the benefit from the 'Sethu' Canal Scheme.

Another point I would like to submit to the hon. Finance Minister is that the Centre has been allocating money for the construction of National Highways in various parts of the country. But for the last 12 years, there has been no activity in regard to construction of National Highways in Tamil Nadu. I can bring this fact to the notice of the hon. Minister in charge of Surface Transport. On behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to set apart certain amount for the construction of National Highways in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, in the Document an amount of

[Shri R. Annanambi]

Rs. 70 crores has been shown towards expenditure on the establishment of new industries in the backward areas of the country. But it is not clear whether this amount would be spent only for the establishment of industries in a few areas or is it for large part of backward areas in the whole of the country? If this amount of Rs. 70 crores is for the whole country, then the hon. Minister should spell out and identify the industries to be established in backward areas in various States.

Sir, in the Document, an amount of Rs. 2 crores has been provided for the rehabilitation of the textile workers. I do not know whether this major amount would be sufficient for the rehabilitation of hundreds of thousands of textile workers in the whole nation. For instance in Coimbatore District, in Tamil Nadu, there are mills like Bhavani Textile Mill, Hari Hari Mill, Vasantha Textile Mill, etc. which have been closed down for the last two years and more and more mills are on the verge of closure. Thousands of workers are already thrown out of employment and they are in near starvation condition. Therefore, I would request the Government to take immediate action to either re-vamp the closed mills and put them back on the wheel or take them over and then nationalise them.

Sir, before I conclude, I would like to mention one important point. In Peelamedu Airport, near Coimbatore, modernisation work is going on for the last two years and therefore air service is provided for the passengers at Sullur Air Force Training Centre which is about 20 miles away from Coimbatore. The passengers have to pass through a railway level crossing to reach Sullur airport. The railway level crossing is at Ondipudur and most of the time the traffic is closed at this level crossing in busy hours, sometimes for more than one hour. The passengers are not able to reach the airport in time and therefore they have to miss the flight many times. In this way, they lose their money and also their work is affected. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to allocate enough funds for Peelamedu Airport project and complete

the construction work before the end of the current financial year. With these words, I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

[English]

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Supplementary Grants. I rise to support these Demands. Before I do so I would like to say a few words about the economic scene of the country. Just now our Finance Minister has very nicely surveyed the general economic scene of our country. The new economic philosophy undertaken by our Prime Minister and pursued by our Finance Minister has started yielding dividends. This policy in which they have removed too many restrictions, liberalised imports and trying to modernise industry has been praised not only in India but also abroad. "The Economist" a leading paper of England has paid a handsome tribute to the policy pursued by our country and I quote:

"While the economy of most of the developing countries has come to a standstill the economy of India is accelerating."

It is a very gratifying report. On different fronts we are doing well but there are certain draw-backs also.

Just now we have heard about the adverse balance of payment position. In that field we have to be more aggressive to boost our exports. As has been done by the Japanese we have to study the tastes of the different countries and produce accordingly and modify our exports accordingly. Recently the Finance Minister has said that to meet the resources of the Seventh Plan either 50 per cent of the funding should come from the public sector. If that is not coming, then we have to resort to raising the administered prices or indirect taxation or printing more money. We have already raised the administered prices and that has reached almost the top level and if we

increase it any further, it would be lethal for the general population. In this context, we must admit that ninety per cent of the benefit of the planning have accumulated in the hands of only ten per cent of our population. If there is a raise in the administered prices, that will affect our general masses. So, we have to do something to get more money and more resources from the public sector. We have heard the Finance Minister just now. We expect more return from the public sector, but we have not done anything very scientific to boost the production in the public sector. There should be a separate management cadre for the public sector. We have seen the condition in some public sector units in Bihar, where IAS officers have been posted. Every day they are thinking of their promotion, they are counting their days and how soon they could go to another place. They cannot concentrate there. Therefore, there should be a separate cadre of personnel for managing the public sector.

Secondly, the sickness of the public sector should also be watched in time. Now, it is only when a unit has become sick, all the efforts start. I will quote here one instance. One company in the private sector, the Peerless Company, have accumulated a lot of public money. They have done some herapheri in this money and there has been a lot of criticism in the newspapers. They have appointed directors with very bad records and if the Government does not do anything immediately, this company will become bankrupt after some time like Sanchayata. Only then, the Government will start thinking about it. In such matters, the Government should act in time and not afterwards, when it is not of much use.

Then, about imports. We can cut down our imports in certain commodities like oil, sugar, but here again efforts have to be very extensive in this field. If we have a look at the surveys, it is said that the Indian economy is doing very well; the per capita income has increased and the growth is about 4 percent, but when we see the situation in our State, Bihar, there appears to be an atmosphere of

economic gloom. More than fourteen thousand industries are sick in Bihar. Major industries like Rohtas Industries, have closed down possibly by the manoeuvring of the proprietor of the company. This question has been raised many times. Many labourers have died and are dying but no effort is being made either by the State Government or the Central Government in this regard. I have raised the problem of one cotton mill in Patna, Phulwari Cotton Mill, in this House earlier also. This mill has been sick for some time. Workers are dying and no efforts have been made to take any action.

Similarly, there is another problem in Bihar about irrigation facilities. For long the renovation plan for one of the oldest canals, the Son canal, has been lying with the Government. If this canal is not repaired immediately, after fifteen or twenty years, the whole area will be like a desert. Unless efforts are made and this canal is repaired immediately, the economic scene of that area will change. Already because of this, we are seeing signs of economic gloom in Bihar. Every day we read that in Bihar there are riots or there are killings etc. This is only because of the economic backwardness of the State.

The State of Bihar has many problems. I will request the hon. Finance Minister to look to them.

[Translation]

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr. Chairman. I rise to support these supplementary demands. While supporting it I want to bring to the notice of Minister two important points.

One of the demands pertains to crop insurance scheme and a demand for Rs. 15 crores has been placed before the House. Crop insurance has been a long standing demand of the farmers in this country. Most of the farmers are such who face ruin if their crops are damaged by natural calamity. Therefore this scheme

* The speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri V. S. Vijayarahavan]

gives them a great amount of relief. The scheme has been put into operation from the kharif crop of 1985 and in Kerala it covers paddy. While I am supporting the scheme I want to point out one drawback in it. Today the crop loss is calculated by crop cutting at the taluq level. If crop cutting is done in one part of the taluq and an assessment is made on that basis we may not always reach the right conclusion. I will give you an example. Palghat is a district which has faced serious drought conditions and damage of crop. But after crop cutting at the taluq level it was found that there was no damage of crops in 1985-86 in any part of the district. This is contrary to facts. Damage to crops has taken place in many parts of each taluq in this district. Since the method of assessment is faulty the farmers who have suffered loss of crops did not get any compensation. Therefore, I want to make a suggestion. The present practice of assessing damage to crops by crop cutting at taluq level should be given up and should be done at the village level. Then only the deserving farmers will get the benefit. Therefore I request the Govt. to take steps to make suitable modifications in the system of assessment. I would also request the Govt. to extend the coverage to those farmers also who have not taken loans from the cooperative banks. Then the coverage of the scheme would be further extended to all the cash crops like coconut etc. which are earning us foreign exchange.

Secondly, I want to raise a point about the textile departments demand. There are proposals for setting up a fund for helping those small and marginal units which cannot stand on their own feet and are facing economic problems. The new textile policy says that such units will be helped. I want to say in this connection that there are units which due to inadequate capacity of spindles, are not viable and are facing serious economic crisis. According to the Government's own calculations a spinning unit must have 25,000 spindles in order to become viable. It is the duty of the Govt. to provide such units with adequate number of spindles. But the Planning Commission has taken a decision

that no more spindles should be added during the 7th plan. If that is so many such small units will close down resulting in large scale unemployment. Even the MRTP companies are being allowed to expand their capacity. There are applications from Kerala for the expansion of spindlages. I understand that no decision has been taken on such applications. Therefore, I would request the Govt. that these units should be provided the minimum spindles so as to remain viable. In an industrially backward State like Kerala effort should be made to see that the existing industries function without any problem.

Once again I support these supplementary demands.

*SHRI C. SAMBU (Baptla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the supplementary demands. Mention has to be made about the situation prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. The State has been reeling under an unprecedented drought for the past 2 years. All the developmental activities have come to a standstill. The Central Govt. has deputed a study team twice or thrice to gauge the extent of drought in the State. These study teams, instead of visiting the drought hit areas during the day time had chosen to visit them during nights, that too travelling in cars. Their recommendations were based on what they saw during nights, but not during day time. Hence it is needless to say that the reports submitted by them do not reflect the real situation prevailing in the State. It was estimated that the loss was huge and a sum of Rs. 600 crores was needed to meet the situation. But the amount sanctioned was a paltry Rs. 40 crores. When Karnataka and Tamilnadu were facing similar situation, the Prime Minister visited the States himself and declared financial assistance on the spot. But it was not so in the case of Andhra Pradesh. The Prime Minister did not announce any assistance when he toured drought hit areas in Andhra Pradesh. It is painful to note that Prime Minister has discriminated against Andhra Pradesh in

* The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

regard to immediate financial assistance. At least now, I hope the Central Govt. would come forward and help the State Government by allocating substantial amount through the supplementary grants.

Sir, the cotton growers in the districts of Guntur and Parkasham are facing a crisis today. The entire cotton crop has been affected by white fly. I raised this issue on the floor of the House earlier also. No suitable remedy to control the new type of disease of cotton crop has been found out even to this day. I request the hon. Minister to take all the necessary precautions like supplying of pesticides to the growers before the commencement of next season.

Sir, farmers are facing too many problems today. The cotton growers, tobacco cultivators and other small marginal farmers are not able to repay their loans as there were no crops at all for the past many seasons. The short term loans should be converted into long term loans. They should also be given new loans. Unless this is done, the entire farming community in Prakasham and Guntur districts will suffer very much.

Sir, the Prakasam and Guntur districts in Andhra Pradesh are on the coastal belt. Fishermen and other backward communities constitute majority of the population in this area. This area is affected by cyclones and storms. Whenever there is a cyclone or a storm, these poor people will be the worst hit. There are no cyclone shelters. The construction of cyclone shelters has to be taken up immediately to save these poor people from the fury of nature. Also, the fishermen need boats, nets and other material necessary for fishing. The Govt. should extend all the financial assistance to them. They should be given loans on liberal terms. I hope the Govt. would take these steps soon.

In Chirala of Prakasam district, there are many handloom weavers. Because of the wrong policies pursued by the Govt. these weavers are on the verge of starvation. The Govt. is permitting more more

power looms which is threatening very survival of handloom weavers. This is the position of handloom weavers not only in Chirala but throughout the country. Weaving is the next most important profession in the country after agriculture. Because of the undue encouragement given to the power looms, the handlooms weavers were thrown out of their jobs. They are literally starving today. So I request the Govt. not to permit the power looms to produce items which are produced by the handloom weavers.

Sir, only the other day House has discussed the conditions of the beedi workers. Crores of rupees are being collected through cess for the welfare of beedi workers. But the Govt. is not utilising the money for the welfare of the beedi workers. I request that the money should be spent for bettering the lot of beedi workers. Welfare measures should be initiated at least now.

It was mentioned repeatedly that Andhra Pradesh is facing an acute drought. I request the hon. Minister to assess the situation accurately and extend the necessary help to meet the situation.

The Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh has unanimously favoured the single window system which is meant for the benefit of the farmers in the State. But so far the Union Govt. has not cleared the proposal. Already farmers are facing many difficulties. Hence I request you to clear the proposal of single window systems, as desired by Andhra Pradesh.

Many important Projects recommended by the Andhra Pradesh Govt. are pending before the Central Govt. These projects were not cleared in spite of repeated requests and pleas by the State Govt. Telugu Ganga, Pallavaram, Singur, Srisailem left canal are some of the important projects awaiting the clearance of the Centre. Providing water both for drinking and cultivation depends on the early execution of these projects. Rayalaseema is drought prone area. There is an acute drought prevailing in that area now

[Shri C. Sambu]

Besides helping to irrigate lakhs of acres of land in Rayalaseema, Telugu Ganga will also quench the thirst of Tamil brothers living in Madras. It is an important project. I request the Central Govt. to clear Telugu Ganga project at least now, in order to save the people of Rayalaseema and Madras.

Sir, the living conditions of the people did not change in the past 35 years of indifferent rule of Congress. The Congress Party is ruling in the same old manner as it used to 35 years ago. There is not much change in the functioning of the Govt. Certain districts in the country were not identified as industrially backward districts, though they are very backward. This is leading to a ever increasing unemployment problem. In Prakasam district where tobacco is grown extensively the Govt. should come forward to set up a cigarette factory in public sector. Tobacco growers will find a market for their produce. Thousands of unemployed will get employment. Similarly, Sir, this Coastal district is ideally located for setting up of a salt factory. It will contribute a lot in solving the unemployment problem in the district.

Sir, I have addressed atleast 15 letters to the Govt. requesting for a railway line between Nizapatnam and Ponnur. The survey was also conducted. But there is an inordinate delay in construction of the line. This railway line will help a great deal in exporting fish and cotton from the area. I earnestly request the Govt. to start construction of Nizam Patnam—Ponnur—Nidubrolu line immediately.

Chirala is on the main line of Madras and Hyderabad. The traffic has increased many fold. There is a constant demand for an over bridge near Chirala. The Govt. of AP has already recommended to the Central Govt. for the construction of the over bridge. I hope at least now the construction work will be taken up.

Sir, I hope and trust that Union Govt. will take note of all that I have said and take steps to solve them.

I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): I rise to support the Demands. We all know that the Budget is a revolutionary one, and it is a common man's Budget. There is a provision in the Budget for a subsidy on food, to the extent of Rs. 1050 crores, and for fertilizers, to the extent of Rs. 1950 crores. This is a very heavy burden on the national exchequer. Steps should systematically be taken to reduce the subsidy and augment the balance of payments. There is a crop insurance scheme introduced now. But it must be made available, and extended to all farmers, not only to those farmers who take loans.

Now about the balance of payments position, both in the private and in the public sector, exports should be increased. As we know the private sector gets much benefit at the cost of cultivators and workers, and it gets a big chunk of foreign exchange, from inside and outside the country. But the foreign exchange which this private sector gets, is utilized for its own benefit. This should be looked into and steps taken to see that such foreign exchange is utilized for the benefit of the nation.

It is necessary to pursue the technological breakthrough in pulses and oilseeds, so that we need not import edible oils.

What is necessary is to give a thrust on irrigation and generation of power. There is acute shortage of power in Orissa. The total theoretical generation capability of Orissa can be 722 MWs as against the requirement of 1205 MWs. The shortfall would be more than 400 MWs even after the 7th Five Year Plan. So the Thermal Power Stations in IB Valley and also at Talcher Super Thermal Power Station requires immediate implementation. Besides to plan out a nuclear power plant in Orissa where facilities are available.

The economy of the State has been shaken and also it has affected every walk of life.

The problems of Paradip Port and the second Steels Plant in Orissa which are the genuine demands of the people should be looked into on priority basis. Rishikulya Command Area Development Scheme in Ganjam District of Orissa should be implemented immediately. The construction work of Harabhangi Project in Ganjam District of Orissa should be expedited, as huge amount is available. But it is not being utilized in time. The project cost has gone up to Rs. 43 crores instead of Rs. 10 crores, which was at the initial stage; and the scheme was that it should be completed by the end of 1985. If steps are not taken, it is doubtful whether the project can be completed by the end of 1990.

The survey of the railway line from Berhampur in Ganjam District of Orissa to connect the ongoing survey line from Khurda to Bolangir should be sanctioned because an assurance was given to the people by the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, so also our Prime Minister when he visited Orissa as a General Secretary of All India Congress Committee.

Black buck sanctuary which has been approved needs immediate attention and work should start forthwith to implement the same.

A local T.V. transmitter Centre at Bhanja Nagar in Orissa as well as a local radio station in Aska in Ganjam District Orissa should be established soon. The ICAR should take steps to expedite the implementation of the KVK Centre at Ganjam District in Orissa besides establishing an agricultural college.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I convey my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary

Demands for Grants for 1986-87. I wholeheartedly support the Supplementary Demands. I agree that the welfare schemes for the poor involve expenditure. The hon. Prime Minister himself is monitoring the schemes and I think there is scope for formulating schemes and projects for the welfare of the poor, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, for the uplift of the backward classes particularly for the welfare of women and children. There is the need to modify all our policies to undertake these welfare measures. We must plug the loopholes also.

15 16 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

The Government have formulated the New Education Policy as per its assurance given to the people of the country. There are many good things in this education policy. There are no two opinions that as a result thereof the future of the children will be bright. The new Navyng Schools which are particularly meant for the rural children, will improve the future of the children to a great extent. But besides this, the Government should make all possible efforts to effect improvement in the functioning of the existing schools, colleges and universities. There are a number of schools in my Karol Bagh Constituency which are in need of good building and lack drinking water facility. These schools do not have even adequate teachers. Therefore, such deficiencies which are there in these schools and colleges should be removed. A few days back, I draw the attention of the House to the press reports that in Delhi students are facing difficulty in getting admission in colleges and universities. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to ensure that resource constraint does not cause hindrance in the education programmes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the steps taken recently by the Central Government and the Delhi Administration in Delhi are praiseworthy. The *bandhs* dislocate the economy of the country which results in hardship to the

[Shrimati Sunderwati Nawal Prabhakar]

common man or the poor people. Recently, a *bandh* was organised in Delhi. The steps taken by our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi to combat the activities of terrorists during the 'bandh' are praiseworthy. I would like to congratulate the Police that it had taken timely action and preventive measures. As a result of which there were no untoward incidents in Delhi except at one or two places.

I would also like to draw your attention towards one point which concerns the poor in Delhi. There is a big textile mill of DCM situated for a long time in the heart of Delhi. Not only have the proprietors closed the mill but are also striking another blow against the poor workers. The proprietors earn crores of rupees as profit only due to these workers who work hard and put their life in danger. They want to throw out the poor workers on the street who lead a hand to mouth existence. This is not a single occurrence but is the order of the day. I would plead with the hon. Minister to meet out justice to the workers whose children are dying of starvation. The proprietors of the mill want to construct flats for the big people by depriving the poor of their livelihood. I have got a blue print of the flats which I would like to show you just now. This will show what type of buildings they want to build. They want to evict the poor from the land and build huge buildings on it to earn more profit running into crores of rupees. I would like to plead that injustice should not be meted out to the poor. Justice should be done to them. It should not happen that first they are provided accommodation to live and later on they are evicted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this tantamounts to throwing dust in the eyes of the Government. These DCM people want to make profit to the tune of crores of rupees at the cost of the public and the Government. I request the hon. Minister of Finance that he should not permit such a scheme which is injurious to the poor labourers and the Government.

I would also request the Government that it should make the Land Reform Programme a success and make all out efforts to achieve this end. This will accelerate our economy.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT (Barabanki): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on the Supplementary Demands, I would first draw your attention towards the irrigation facilities. The small farmers face a lot of difficulties in getting a loan. First of all, they have to comply with all the formalities in the long process of getting a loan, then they have to stand in a number of queues and have to submit a number of certificates. And if somebody succeeds in getting a loan then he is asked to purchase the items from a specified shop, which has already been fixed by the Government, D. M. or any other big officer. In case he purchases from that shop he has to pay more than the market rates. If he buys the same item from the open market in cash, he gets it at cheaper rates but if he takes a loan from the Government and purchases the same items, he has to pay more. So, in this way he is exploited and harassed at many stages.

Secondly, a lot of land is lying barren in our country. If we implement the barren land reclamation programme in right earnest, we may be able to reclaim lakhs of acres of land. As the people in the villages do not have any land to cultivate, it would also solve this problem. If this barren land is distributed among them, it will not only increase the food production but would also provide employment to the people.

Thirdly, there is the problem of waterlogging, almost all over the country. Big lakes have been formed at several places which remain waterlogged for 4 to 8 months in a year. If that water is drained out to big nullahs and rivers, we may get a lot of land for agricultural purposes, which in turn can be allotted to the farmers. It may also increase our food production.

Sir, the Government have chalked out and implemented a number of schemes to

remove unemployment, such as self-employment scheme and others, which are benefitting the people. But it has been my experience that the poor who are given a loan of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 get it after a lot of difficulties and thereafter they are so overburdened with debt that within a year the entire loan-money is spent. In Uttar Pradesh, a scheme is being implemented by the Faizabad Agricultural University under which a paltry sum of Rs. 500 is given to the poor farmers and they are advised to go in for poultry farming or other cottage industries. Sir, I have myself visited several places and found that they manage to earn Rs. 20 to 25 daily through manual labour. But on the other hand in spite of providing this much amount, we cannot improve their economic condition. On the contrary it becomes difficult even to recover the loan from them. Therefore, I want that a scheme like the one from Faizabad University should be implemented by the Government so that more and more people may be benefited from it.

Sir, almost everywhere in the country there is the problem of the bridges. For instance, if bridges are constructed on the bridges and nullahs of Barabanki, it may improve the means of communication which may lead to development. The whole country is facing this problem and this can be solved.

Sir, we have a good production of potatoes all over the country but we lack the cold-storage facility. If the same are constructed on cooperative basis, it might save lakhs tonnes of the potatoes which go waste at present. The facilities for export of potatoes should also be provided so that more area may be brought under potato cultivation.

Sir, the drinking water problem in villages has also not been solved so far. You must pay attention to this problem in order to ensure supply of potable water in the villages.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) :
Hon. Chairman, Sir, in this way, how

many people can be given an opportunity to speak ?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will request all the members to confine their speeches to five minutes.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I would like to know how much time you will give after he has finished his speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Five minutes each.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Sir, there is a big problem of seepage in our country today. Proper arrangements have not been made to control seepage along canal banks. The green revolution was ushered in to a large extent by digging canals. However, the farmers residing on its banks, are facing unemployment because their crops are being damaged due to seepage of water. Therefore, the problem of seepage along the canal banks should, therefore, be solved.

Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Miryalguda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of Central Government the acute drought situation in Andhra Pradesh. Since the time at my disposal is very limited, I will confine only to the existing drought in Andhra and immediate steps that are to be taken to meet the situation.

Sir, for the past 6 or 7 years Andhra Pradesh is reeling under acute and unprecedented drought. To put in one word, the State is "burning" due to acute drought problem. I need not dilate on the situation, for, the hon. House has

*The speech was originally delivered in Teulgu.

[Shri B. N. Reddy]

discussed the issue several times in the past. The situation was discussed threadbare.

In the second memorandum on the drought situation prevailing in the State of Andhra Pradesh and action plan for relief measures it is stated that "the Andhra Pradesh State is passing through a drought of rare severity this year. The situation has assumed alarming proportions as the State has been experiencing continuous drought for the past 6 years. 19 districts (including Urban Districts of Hyderabad) out of 23 districts in the State have been affected either fully or partially. 683 out of 916 Mandals in these 19 districts have been declared as drought affected."

This is the situation prevailing in the State. The problem is more severe and more acute this year. All the standing crops are badly damaged. The agricultural activity has come to a standstill. Hence the Government of India as permanent relief measure should immediately clear Polavaram, Telugu Ganga, Shri Ram Sagar, Thungabhadra High level canal, Sri Sailam left canal and Vamsadhara projects. Clearance of these vital projects will go a long way in not only controlling but wiping out drought from the State. AP Govt. has repeatedly requested the Central Govt. for speedy clearance of these projects. But, instead of clearing the projects, the Govt. is dilly dallying with the matter. It is playing with the lives of 6 crores of Telugu people. For the past 6 years, the State has been facing the acute drought. This year it is much worse. Yet, the Govt. is delaying the clearance. Already many people in the State have committed suicide as they could no longer withstand the pangs of hunger. Many starvation deaths have also taken place. Under the circumstances, the Union Govt. should delay this matter any further.

It is said that the hon. Prime Minister and Sri Shankaranand hon. Minister of Water Resources are already seized of the

subject and keen to solve the problem of clearance of various projects. May I hope, their efforts will bear fruit and clearance will be accorded without any further loss of time.

Thanking you for giving me the opportunity to speak, I conclude my speech.

SHRI R. P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on this very important issue. I rise to support these Supplementary Demands for Grants.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you, especially to 2 or 3 points. Uttar Pradesh is the biggest State of the country. But when the question of allocation of funds comes, then stepmotherly treatment is meted out to it and as a result, the on going schemes and projects are not implemented properly. I would like to give an example.

A major portion of the amount allocated for Uttar Pradesh, under the community development schemes, undertaken by the Department of Rural Development has not been released by the Centre. As a result, the work of free boring schemes, by which a large number of farmers were to be benefited, has come to a standstill. The Centre did not release about Rs. 805.76 lakhs which was its share in the aforesaid schemes. I would request that Uttar Pradesh should not be meted out such a stepmotherly treatment. Moreover the Centre must also release necessary funds for such schemes so that the farmers of the State are benefited.

Again, concerted action should be taken to ensure that projects are completed on schedule regardless of the fact whether they are undertaken by the Central or the State Governments. The Tanda Thermal Power Project of my constituency which was initiated in 1983, is still under construction. Although we have already spent Rs. 300 crores yet we have not been able to complete it. It is expected that we shall have to spend another Rs. 100 crores to make it operational.

[English]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Point of order. He should speak from his own place. This is the rule which he has to observe. Why is he speaking from that corner ?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : There is no such rule. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : He himself raises objection and he is answering it and giving dictation. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI R. P. SUMAN : I would submit that the monitoring agencies appointed for on the spot study and implementation of the projects meant for the farmers and labourers should function effectively. Steps should be taken for the effective functioning of this agency, and it should be properly monitored so that the rural people are able to derive maximum benefit out of it.

Similarly, the programmes initiated for the backward classes are not being implemented properly. These projects are not benefitting them. Therefore, after a careful study of the situation, the Government should take decisions which would ensure their proper implementation and proper utilisation of funds.

This is all I have to submit, and as the time is limited, I conclude.

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15.34 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : INTERIM RELIEF TO THE WORKERS IN SUGAR INDUSTRY

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : The Government of India set up the Third Wage Board for Sugar

Industry workers on 17-7-85 under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) J. M. Tandon to consider the question of a further revision of the present wage structure in the sugar industry.

2. The following recommendations were made by the Wage Board by way of interim relief :—

- (i) The workers covered by the Second Wage Board Report shall be eligible for the interim relief;
- (ii) The workers reaching the maximum of the grade shall continue to earn annual increments in their existing time-scale till the submission of final award.
- (iii) The workers who have already reached the maximum of scale one year or more on the first of January 1986 shall be entitled to the next increment in the existing scale w.e.f. 1st January 1986.
- (iv) The workers shall be paid Rs. 45/- per month with effect from the date of the expiry of the last Agreement between the workers and the management or 1st January 198 , whichever is earlier till the submission of the final award.

3. Government have accepted the above recommendations of the Wage Board for grant of interim relief to the sugar industry workers. The recommended interim relief will have only a marginal increase in the cost of production which the industry can be expected to absorb in the revised price structure effective from 1-12-85. There would be no increase in the levy price of sugar.

4. About 3.80 lakh workers in the sugar industry would stand to benefit.

5. A Resolution notifying Government's decision is being published in the Official Gazette.

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15.36 hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1986-87—**

Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have come to know through various surveys that the income of the farmers is getting reduced day by day. Agriculture is the backbone of our economy. It has an important role to play in the strengthening of our economy. I would like to request in connection with the reduction in the income of the farmers that agriculture should be developed. It is essential to have Centres for Agricultural Technology for this purpose. There has been a demand for the setting up of an agricultural university at Sagar, for a long time. There is a great need for opening such a university at Sagar.

In the district Sagar of Madhya Pradesh, the percentage of land under irrigation is very low. The Bina River Project has been under the Government's consideration for a long time. We do not know why it is being delayed? I would request the hon. Minister to clear the project and increase the irrigation percentage there.

District Sagar is also industrially backward. Not a single large scale industry can be found here. However, the Government is considering the setting up of a unit of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited. If it is established, then the economic situation of the people belonging to that district might improve. Moreover, rock phosphates is available there in plenty and industries based thereon must be set up. I would request that a decision in this connection must be taken at the earliest.

We have often seen in the villages and the towns that the poor Harijans have to make rounds of the banks while drawing small loans from the banks. They are able to get the loans with great difficulty, I would request that the loans should be

granted to them liberally. It has been noticed that when they approach the banks for loans, they are told that the quota for small traders and Harijans is over and they should come after a month or so. When they approach the banks after a month, the same old story is repeated. Therefore, the quota for them should be increased and more and more petty traders should be given loans.

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA (Churu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for supplementary grants. I heartily support the demands for supplementary grants presented by the hon. Finance Minister to implement the plans and programmes of our Prime Minister for increasing the pace of development and advancement of the country.

I have been elected from Churu constituency which is completely a desert area and where problem of drinking water is very acute. The people have to walk for as much as 10 miles to fetch drinking water. When the rains are scarce the level of water goes down and salinity increases to such an extent that it kills both human beings and cattle if they consume it. The water contains so much fluoride that it causes various diseases. There are many villages in my district where people suffer from a disease which causes deformity in their bodies. The desert has always given our country good soldiers and good breed cows and oxen. But the development of desert has never been seriously considered. People are dying. Famines are a common feature. Acute shortage of drinking water is always there. Even during the winter the problem of drinking water is there.

The Indira Gandhi Canal was sanctioned for the desert areas. In the first phase Rs. 232 crores and Rs. 262.6 crores for the second phase were sanctioned. I think that the most important problem of the desert is drinking water. The Indira Gandhi Canal can provide a permanent solution to this problem. The people of my constituency Churu are dying due to shortage of water. Many persons of our area have migrated to other places along with their cattle because of shortage of

water. The permanent solution of this problem lies only in this Indira Gandhi Canal.

You have prepared Churu Ladnu lift Scheme for providing drinking water and irrigation facilities to my area. The permanent solution of the problem of drinking water in my area depends on this scheme. If there is failure of rains, the lift scheme can provide water to those people. The lot of the people of my area can never improve unless water is not provided by this lift scheme.

The problem of water is very acute there. When the Janata Government came into power, it stopped this lift scheme and that pushed us ten years back. The Congress Government again came into power and it decided to implement this lift scheme again. But if the Central Government do not grant special help to this lift scheme, our problem of drinking water can never be solved. Besides, there is need to grant special help of Rs. 200 crores for the Indira Gandhi Canal.

The formula worked out under the quick rural water supply scheme in A.R.P. is based on population which is absolutely wrong. It is necessary to change this formula otherwise we would not be able to solve the drinking water problem for 30 years.

I strongly urge the hon. Finance Minister to immediately clear the Churu Ladnu lift scheme under the consideration of Central Government so that the acute problem of drinking water in our area can be solved.

Besides water, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the problem of electricity. In our area drinking water is available in some of the villages only. The wells have been dug up there but they cannot be utilized due to non-availability of electricity.

Our district has been declared non-industry district but due to non-availability of water and electricity the benefits of industrialisation under this scheme are not made available there.

I would like to raise a point about the farmers as 80 per cent of our population comprises farmers. I consider that the crop insurance scheme is a very good one and it has been welcomed at all places. But the people of my area have not been able to take advantage of this scheme. The reason behind it is that the scheme is based on tehsil as a unit but it is not feasible in our case. In our area 30 villages out of the 50 villages of a tehsil may receive rainfall and crops may grow there but the remaining 20 villages face famine. In this way the criteria of tehsil as a unit cannot be adopted in our area. I suggest that in place of tehsil, villages should be taken as a unit and only then the farmers of that area can derive the benefit of the crop insurance scheme. I express my thanks for the time granted to me.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the supplementary demands for grants presented before the House by the hon. Finance Minister which cover no less than 26 departments. I would like to give suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister to appoint a committee of Members of Parliament to enquire whether the funds are being spent properly or not. All the on going works should be enquired into.

Besides, I would urge that a constituencywise survey be made to find out the development works being carried out in each constituency. In some of the constituencies, large scale development programmes are being undertaken while in others nothing is being done. It is therefore, necessary to conduct a constituencywise survey. My constituency is Morena and there are at least 9 rivers but at some places there are no means of transportation. I would, therefore, request that a bridge on Chambal river should be constructed near Para. With these words I thank you for granting me time to speak.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Finance Minister. I would like to say something

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

in relation to the Appropriation Bill, regarding withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund. Today our country is facing a host of problems such as the problem of communalism, casteism, terrorism and extremism. What are the reasons therefor? We know that disturbances in the country hinder the development work because all money is spent on maintenance of the law and order. Wherever in the world such things have happened the progress has stopped. As regards secularism, it is now on paper only. Now a days we are witnessing communal riots everywhere and before 1946 it was a rare thing. It is true that terrorism in our country has the backing of foreign powers. I want to tell you that my State is also facing the terrorist problem. You must have come across Press reports that terrorism has widely spread in Bihar and especially in my area. I am citing here the figures of the period January to July. During this period 175 people were killed out of which 50 were killed in the police firing, while others were killed by private armies and terrorists. There is complete breakdown of law and order. Maintenance of law and order is your responsibility or you can evade this responsibility by shifting it to the State Governments. The situation in Punjab today is very serious and Bihar is also following in its foot-steps. The population of Bihar is 8 crores. You talk of eradicating poverty but according to Government figures 30 lakh children in the age group 14 to 16 years have not received any education. You will have to rectify this situation.

The increasing unemployment is causing great concern. You should undertake some development programmes there so as to educate the illiterate youth and also to solve the problem of unemployment to some extent. I would also like to point out that some irrigation schemes are lying pending with you for clearance for as much as 8 to 10 years but no action has been taken so far. The Mohana Dam Project is pending with C.W.C. since 1975, Punpun project is also pending since 1980 but nothing has been done in this direction. If these plans are cleared and included in

the Seventh Five Year Plan and allocations are made therefore, we think the condition of the farmers will be improved. You will have to establish there industries like Maruti to provide employment to the people. When all these projects are started there the people will get employment and the problem of terrorism will also be solved to a great extent.

With these words I conclude my speech.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1986-7. It is commendable that the Government is trying for rapid development in the country. The Government felt the need to present these supplementary demands as the allocations made for the various projects at the time of the presentation of the Budget have been found inadequate.

Even today majority of the population lives in the villages. Eighty per cent of our population depends on agriculture. I am happy that our Government has introduced crop insurance scheme in some selected districts. I request that this scheme, with a provision of Rs. 15 crores, should be introduced in every village and tehsil. It has been admitted that there is the problem of surplus labour in agriculture and rapid industrialisation is necessary to solve this problem. Our hon. Finance Minister has provided all possible incentives to promote small scale and large scale industries so that new industries are established and regional imbalance is removed. In this context I would like to submit that the Government propose to spend Rs. 70 crores, out of these Supplementary Demands to establish new industries in the selected backward areas. I would like to say that my constituency Khalilabad in district Basti is the most backward area of eastern U. P. which in turn is the most backward area of our country. Basti district has a historical background. Gautam Budh—the great apostle of peace—was born in an area adjacent to my constituency. Sant Kabir attained 'Nirvana' in my area. Lord Ram was born in area adjoining my constituency. The Government should, therefore, establish industries in this area.

Steel Plants and mini cement factories can be established there because of its proximity to Nepal. Besides, molasses is also available there in abundance. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for making provision in the Supplementary Grants for the import of machinery, plants, printing machines for printing M.I.C.R., cheque books, travellers cheque books and posta stationery etc. But in this connection I would like to point out that a note with printing errors, has been printed by the Reserve Bank of India. I can show you a 50 rupee note in which the words "Panchashat Ruppakani" have been printed in Sanskrit language i.e. a promise to pay Rs. 500 has been made; even in Persian Rs. 500 are promised to the bearer. Will the standard of imported printing machinery for cheques and other stationery be the same? Our officers are so efficient that they promise to pay Rs. 500 on a 50 rupee note.

Efforts are also being made to tap non-conventional sources of energy where electricity is not available. I suggest that the facilities of bio-gas, photo voltaic system, solar system and smokeless stoves should be provided in the villages so that the rural people also enjoy the benefits of electricity. We make these demands quite frequently but the administration does not take any concrete steps in this direction. In the end I would finish my speech with this couplet :

*Unka jo iarf hai usko jane wahi
Mera jo farz hai, maine poora kiya
Mujhko toheen-e-saaki gaara na thee
Jaam khaleetha phir bhi uthana para.*

With these words I support the supplementary demands for grants.

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to make a few observations on the first batch of Supplementary Demands amounting to Rs. 1318.40 crores. We should have national interest. That I admit. But I will be failing in my duty if I do not voice the feelings of the people of my constituency as well as of my State. The

people of my State have been getting a raw deal in the hands of the Central Government, particularly with regard to the Central Projects. Not a single project in the State of Karnataka has been implemented. I can say that. Right from the Vijayanagaram Steel Plant for which the foundation-stone was laid 15 years ago by not less a person than the late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and then comes the Mangalore Oil Refining project. In the very House it was announced that it will be set up during the Sixth Plan. But that has not seen the light of the day. The Digital Electronics Telephone Exchange Factory was due to be set up in Bangalore. For political reasons, it was shifted to U. P.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : All right. Very good. We welcome it.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please continue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : We welcome that. I do not grudge. At that time, it was assured that the second unit would come up at Bangalore. (Interruptions) I have no grudge. Let me complete. At that time it was assured that a second unit will be installed in Bangalore. But till now no decision has been taken.

16.00 hrs.

Coming to power, the Karnataka State is facing an acute power crisis; the power cut is there to the extent of 80 per cent. We have sent a number of projects to the Centre. Except the nuclear plant at Kaiga, no other project has been approved.

Coming directly to the Finance Minister, we have been begging the Central Government to permit us to instal a 120 megawatt gas turbine in Bangalore and four mini-generating units in four different rural parts, which involve foreign exchange. Unfortunately, though the share

[Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer]

of the foreign exchange that we earn will be more than the foreign exchange required for importing the special diesel oil, required for the projects till now, this project has not been sanctioned. I urge on the Government to see that the 120 megawatt gas turbine project is sanctioned immediately.

With regard to Railways, we have had a raw deal. Coming to the last point, the hon. Member from Tamil Nadu who spoke has said that the river water dispute be referred to a Tribunal. As far as inter-State river water disputes are concerned, I am of the view, they should, as far as possible, be settled by mutual agreement. I am against referring such matters to Tribunal because it takes a long time. On the Cauvery water dispute, I am of the firm opinion that the Central Government must take interest and see that the concerned States come to a settlement.

My last point is with regard to Peerless Insurance Company. It is high time that this Company was nationalised. It is very necessary.

Very recently, only yesterday, the Rural Bank employees were on a hunger strike here. The Centre should take the decision to implement the recommendation of the Reserve Bank in this matter and see that they are merged with the commercial banks.

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak on the Supplementary Demands. I support these demands and hope that the Government of India will utilise this money for strengthening the country. An expenditure of Rs. 1318.40 crores has been envisaged in the Supplementary Demands. I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for the

raids conducted, after the presentation of the Budget, against black marketers and people with unaccounted money. He has also started several new programmes which contributed to the development of the country. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the provision of Rs. 80.05 crores earmarked for the acquisition and development of land on a large scale. The Government purchases land at very low prices from the landowners and then sold at very high rates. There should be some restriction on it as the person whose land is acquired becomes unemployed and faces a lot of hardship. I hope that proper action will be taken to ensure that landowners receive due benefit.

In the same way, Rs. 15 crores have been provided for the crop insurance scheme. I would suggest that the amount be increased and the scheme be implemented properly. The benefit under the crop insurance scheme should not be restricted to a few people only as had happened in the case of the scheme to raise the people above the poverty line.

Today some internal as well as external forces are trying to create disturbances in the country. Government have earmarked huge funds to meet the situation. I think there is nothing wrong if this sum is further enhanced because we shall make further progress only if we are able to safeguard our freedom.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has never denied the fact that India is predominantly an agricultural country and 80 per cent of its population depends on agriculture. But the pace of progress in villages *vis a-vis* the progress in the country is very slow. Even then the agricultural scientists and farmers have solved the food problem of the country through hard work. I wish that the farmers get adequate help so that they may advance in life. The farmer can produce paddy but he cannot pound it. The rules and regulations, which are not in the interest of the farmers, should be abolished. Government must solve this problem. I want to say something about industries also. Public Sector Undertakings are

incurring huge losses whereas the private industries earn huge profits. The Government must pay its attention to this aspect. The funds allocated for development are not being properly utilised. Programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Development Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme have been started to eradicate poverty. The important point is that beneficiaries receive the assistance directly. The financial year, which at present is from 1st April to 31st March, should be from 1st July to 30th June. For three months there are rains and the passing of budget takes up another three months. I will say one more thing in the end. In the year 1981, the then Agriculture Minister in the presence of late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had announced in my constituency that a soda-ash factory and a sugar mill will be established there. I was also assured that this factory will later on be converted into an ammonia plant. I regretfully say that neither the sugar mill nor the IFFCO plant has been established there. I hope that you will pay special attention to all these matters. I would also like to raise a few points about the problems of the farmers. The land holdings are consolidated to effect land reforms but in effect that has become a source of exploitation of farmers. I would like to specifically point out that in the process of consolidation of holdings, the farmer is reduced to poverty on account of the resultant land disputes for decades. I would suggest that once consolidation of holdings is introduced, it should not be taken up again otherwise the farmer will become poorer and the disputes would remain unresolved. With these words I support the Demands for Supplementary Grants and conclude.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Supplementary Grants presented by the hon. Finance Minister in the House. The hon. Finance Minister has revealed that the Budget for 1986-87 had envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 58033 crores and after including Rs. 1318.40 crores of the Demands for Supplementary Grants in it, the total ann-

ual expenditure will come to Rs. 59451.40 crores. The hon. Finance Minister is seeking additional funds through the Supplementary Grants. In this regard I have to say that in the Supplementary Demands an additional sum of Rs. 199.31 crores has been sought for the public sector enterprises. I would like to say a simple thing to the hon. Finance Minister that the financial condition of all the public sector undertakings is not sound and they are declaring very little dividend. The present position is that in the Annual Plan, which has been presented in the House, it has been revealed that the cumulative losses of the State Electricity Boards would rise to Rs. 12,000 crores by the year 1990. Except one or two public undertakings, the financial condition of all the undertakings is not sound. Out of the sum of Rs. 199.31 crores, Rs. 144.99 crores has been earmarked for plan expenditure and Rs. 54.32 crores for non-plan expenditure. But it has not been made clear whether this sum of Rs. 54.32 crores is meant for maintenance or for administrative expenditure. But if you cast a glance on your expenditure account, you will find that about 25 percent of the Central Budget is being spent to meet only the administrative expenditure. Besides, the administrative expenditure of other local bodies and public undertakings like State Electricity Boards, State Transport Corporations, D.D.A., U.I.Ts, is as much as 30 to 35 per cent. In any undertaking if the administrative expenditure comes to 30 to 35 per cent, this in itself is quite alarming. What steps the Finance Ministry propose to take to reduce this type of expenditure? He may spell it out in the House. Have you decided to follow any norms to impose some restriction or ceiling on this type of expenditure in the Public Undertakings?

I would also like to point out that while presenting the Budget for 1986-87, you gave an assurance that a long term Agricultural price policy would be evolved and the farmers would get remunerative prices. It has also been mentioned in the Annual Report for 1985 of the World Bank that India has sufficient buffer stock of foodgrains and it is in a position to export it. If we export the foodgrains,

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

our economy will definitely improve. Have you taken any steps to export foodgrains, in pursuance of that report of the World Bank? You may kindly apprise the House in this respect. Have you advised the Ministry of Agriculture or the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies to take steps for the export of foodgrains in view of the happy position of the buffer stock of foodgrains in the country? Besides, we hope to reap a bumper kharif crop and there is no capacity to store the foodgrains. In addition, you will have to make provision of funds to purchase it and this is likely to pose a big problem. I would, therefore, like to say that taking into consideration the buffer stock of foodgrains, effective steps should be taken them to export.

In the industrial sector, the Government gives incentives, cash incentives and many other concessions to those who manufacture goods and export them. Will similar type of incentives be given to those farmers who produce good quality of Basmati rice or grow fruits? The farmers of Kerala produce good quality of agricultural commodities which are exported by the Government. Will you give him similar incentive? By giving such incentives to the farmers the farmers will not only be encouraged to produce good quality commodities but would also get remunerative prices of his produce. The Government should take effective steps in this direction and apprise the House in this respect.

Recently, one crore tonnes wheat was exported. Out of it 50 lakh tonnes have been exported to U.S.S.R. and 20 lakh tonnes to Rumania and the rest of wheat has been exported to other countries. Similarly, the Government have substantial buffer stock of rice which can be exported.

Besides, in the Supplementary Demands, funds have been sought for electricity both for non conventional sources of energy and for giving subsidy to the industries. Rs. 70 crores have been sought for giving subsidy to those who will set up

their industries in the backward areas. In this respect, I would only like to say that the generation of electricity in the country is far below the target. Special efforts are required to be made in this direction.

In the end, I would like to draw your attention towards page 108 of the Annual Report for 1985 of the World Bank relating to the economy of India. It says;

[English]

Healthy Growth in India

In fiscal 1985, the Indian economy continued to grow at a rate well above its long-term average, the growth in GDP is estimatee at 4.00 per cent compared with 8.0 per cent in fiscal 1984.....

[Translation]

It further says :-

[English]

While the recovery of the economy in fiscal 1984 was largely the result of growth in agricultural output, economic growth in fiscal 1985 was mainly attributable to industry.

India's annual rate of inflation slowed down to about 7.2 per cent in fiscal 1985, following the adoption of several measures taken by Government to contain pressure on prices;

[Translation]

And in the end, it is written;

[English]

The overall good performance of the economy during the past year is also reflected in India's balance of payments.

[Translation]

I would like to convey my thanks to the hon. Finance Minister and the Finance

Ministry for they have made great efforts in increasing the sources of revenue in the Budget estimates and have done good work.

I would like to say that the implementation of the report of the Fourth Pay Commission will entail an increased annual expenditure of Rs. 1975 crores. May I know what steps you propose to take to meet this expenditure and what provision will you make in your annual Budget. I hope that you would bring a budgetary provision for this also in the House.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Mr Chairman, Sir, I support the supplementary demands for grants for the current financial year. The total demand for Plan and non-Plan expenditure under the present supplementary demands is Rs. 1318.40 crores. While supporting the supplementary demands for grant I would like to confine myself to the allocation of grants to just a few items. Being a member hailing from the State of Kerala I am extremely happy to note that Rs. 25 crores have been set apart as loan to Shipping Development Fund Committee for acquisition of fishing trawlers.

According to the census, there are 118801 fishermen household in Kerala with a total population of 778882. This constitutes 20% of the fishermen population in the whole of India. It is, therefore, no wonder that Kerala contributes 23.8% of the total fish production in India. However, in order to harness the marine wealth to a greater extent it is necessary to promote deep sea fishing in this area. It is my suggestion that deep sea fishing by trawlers should be entrusted to fishing cooperatives run by traditional fishermen alone and not to private individuals. Here I want to submit that special allocation may be made to Kerala for acquisition of trawlers.

Now I would like to come to the allocation for textile modernisation and for textile labour rehabilitation which is only Rs. 3.6 crores. In Kerala about 1 lakh labourers and about 5 lakh dependents are relying upon handloom industry. This industry is mainly concentrated in Cannanore, Kasaragod, Calicut and Trivandrum districts of Kerala. Cannanore was once known as Manchester of Indian textiles. There is no doubt that our textile policy is laudable. But much remains to be done in reviving the traditional handloom industries there. For the rehabilitation of handloom labourers special provision may be made to the State of Kerala for the workshed-cum-housing scheme.

Thirdly I want to emphasise the industrial backwardness of Malabar area in Kerala. In the supplementary demands an allocation of Rs. 70 crores have been made for subsidy to new industries in selected backward areas. I do not know whether any areas in Kerala are going to be benefited out of this allocation. But I am sure of one thing, namely, Malabar area in Kerala has been absolutely neglected by the planners. I am constrained to point out that not even a single industry, minor or major, has been started under Central scheme in the districts of Kasaragod, Cannanore, Wynad, Calicut and Malappuram since Independence.

There is a lot of resentment in this part of Kerala about the attitude of the Government towards Malabar. I suggest that special allocation may be made to industrialise this area.

Finally coming to the allocation for non-conventional energy sources which is Rs. 10.89 crores, I can't but mention the fact that the State of Kerala is facing an unprecedented power crisis since it is solely dependent on hydel power. Vagaries of monsoon have played havoc on the hydel energy resources and there was 100 per cent power cut this year. If the industrial and domestic power requirement is to be met alternate energy sources are to be found out. For this the State of Kerala may be given priority while considering installation of solar power stations or for harnessing other modes of non-conventional energy.

[Shri Mullappally Ramachandran]

Before I wind up I once again support the Supplementary Demands for grants for the current year.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, our country is burdened with a debt of Rs. 18,342 crores. It has to pay an interest of Rs. 8750 crores on the loans regularly which is more than the defence budget. That is why the budget shows deficit every year. In 1974-75, the deficit was to the tune of Rs. 725 crores which has now increased to Rs. 3650 crores. The non-development expenditure is increasing every year.

[English]

In 1977-78, it was about Rs. 5,994 crores. What is it today ? Today, it is Rs. 25,996 crores.

[Translation]

How much has the subsidy increased ? You think that you give subsidy by one hand and take it back by the other hand. You quote figures in support of your contention. In 1975-76, the subsidy was Rs. 470 crores and now it has increased to Rs. 4741 crores. You are quoting the reports of leading banks and side by side you are talking of the interest of the country. Yesterday, Satheji was telling us that during a period of 12 years the price of coal had to be increased 9 times. Even after this increase, coal worth Rs. 30 billion was pilfered and the companies suffered a loss of Rs. 12 crores. This is not a question of a public undertaking. He has said this in his statement which has appeared in the press also. The Government gives assistance to the public undertakings but has it held anyone accountable for the loss. Shri Tiwari is new to the Ministry. At present there is only 2 per cent return on an investment of Rs. 2,000 crores. All the projects in India are running at a loss.

All the Electricity Boards, Roadways, Transport Corporations are running at a loss. Has anybody been held responsible ? That is why, today the rupee has a value of only 15.99 paise.

You give dearness allowances to the Government employees. Today the number of the Government employees is increasing; their salaries are also increasing. You may say that there is more production of foodgrains but would like to say that the people of India do not have the purchasing power to make both ends meet. They do not have the capacity to spend.

You say that the prices have been fixed but these are fixed only when the crop is ready. You should fix the prices much in advance. The sales-tax is levied after you fix the prices, mandi-tax is levied and thereafter he has to pay the transport changes. After this, you say that you are providing foodgrains at such and such price. But for whom ? At which fair price this is available ? Can anybody say it with this much confidence. I wish to tell you that you may present this Budget but today thousands of people say that they do not get cheaper foodgrains at fair price; prices are rising. You are to blame for it.

(I interruptions)

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Sir, he is abusing us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Even abusing for Dagaji will take time.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : A guilty conscience needs no accuser. Today the condition of Public Sector and that of Government servants is very bad in our country. The price rise is always many times more than the dearness allowance paid to the Government servants.

14 per cent of revenue comes from direct taxes and 86 per cent from indirect taxes. Today, the poor and the middle class people shoulder the maximum burden of taxes. You say that you want to narrow the gap between the poor and the rich but with such a policy this gap can never be narrowed. This deficit budget is harmful for the country. The country cannot

make progress with the debt burden and the interest thereon which you owe today

You increase the salaries of the Government servants and also give them dearness allowance but the poor people do not get anything. You should also consider it in details.

AN HON MEMBER : You should provide them with a car and bungalow.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You leave aside the car and the bungalow.

MR. Chairman, Sir, why this deficit is increasing ? Why these supplementary demands are presented time and again ? I want to know this much from the hon. Minister. Sir, I am sorry for taking the valuable time of the House.

[English]

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vai-shali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I request that I seldom speak, I speak very rarely, so please don't ring the bell as soon as I start speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You speak within six minutes. I will ring the bell after that. Normally five minutes are allowed, but I will give you one more minute for you.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : I rise to support the demands for grants for over Rs. 1300 crores. But I am surprised that Government felt it necessary to come out with a Supplementary Demands for Grants so soon after the Budget was passed. A few months before the Budget was presented, the Finance Ministry was telling people that this years Budget was to be different from the previous Budget as there was a close debate among the public on budgetary policies. There was not to be any secrecy, nor mystery about Budget proposals. I commend the Finance Minister for his democratic instinct.

We were also told that there would be zero-based budgeting, the essence of which is a fresh scrutiny of every expenditure proposal, to judge its worthwhileness. But does the Budget reflect all these promises ?

So soon after the Budget a series of changes, changes in the tax proposals were announced. Now we have a new set of expenditure proposed in the Supplementary Budget. In between, our balance of payments position and price situation have worsened. Several *ad hoc* measures have been announced to cope with the situation. A large number of changes in the duty structure have been made. We would like to know the pattern of income and expenditure as a result of these changes. The House should be informed of the revenue expenditure figures every time the Finance Minister seeks sanction of the House for more money.

Coming to individual items for which grants have been asked, one wonders whether adequate thought has gone behind them; or, whether these follow the pattern of priority spending as laid down in the Plan.

Let us take the item of Rs. 53 crores required for the Helicopter Corporation. Why should Government provide this amount for eventually running a helicopter service for civilian purposes ? Could it not be left to private sector ? In contrast to this, Government have asked for only Rs. 11 crores for Renewable Sources of Energy. What is more important and essential ? I want to know this from the Minister.

Several of these items are such as could have been foreseen. A sum of Rs. 80 crores is asked for, for land acquisition in Delhi. Could it not have been foreseen ? In the Budget, a similar amount has been provided. How is it that we need an equivalent amount again ? I want to make it clear that I want to know how it would be equivalent to the other amount. Is it not a clear case of haphazard budgeting ?

[Shrimati Kishori Sinha]

Another Rs. 3 crores is needed for flood assistance. Floods are an annual affair. Government should have known about the exact dimensions of assistance needed for relief. I would like the hon. Minister to throw light on this.

I would also like to suggest that Government should have a technological mission to suggest ways and means of flood control thereby saving people from devastation involving loss of life and property.

There is a demand for Rs. 378 crores and odd for providing security to the international monetary fund to maintain the value of rupee. In simple terms this is the result of a steep fall in the value of the rupee. I think government should have explained the reasons of this sharp fall in the rupee value just between March and July—hardly 5 months. I would request the Minister to tell if there is any likelihood of the rupee value falling again steeply. How long can we sustain its value with such artificial props? Or are we to understand that there is a virtual devaluation of the rupee without conscious decision?

There is a demand for Rs. 400 crores for defence services. Is it not surprising that within a period of 4 months of the House having voted Rs. 10,000 crores for defence services, a fresh demand for Rs. 400 crores has been placed before us? Could it not have been foreseen?

The Finance Minister has started open budgetting. I would like to suggest that attempt should be made to have precise budgetting so as to obviate the need for supplementary demands within such a short time.

[Translation]

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I would also like to draw the attention of the Government towards some

important points. As my previous speaker, Shri Daga had said, the Government gives a subsidy of Rs. 48,000 crores and he also hinted about its misuse. I would like to state categorically that this amount does not reach the farmers for whom it is intended. Be it the scheme of I.R.D.P. or TRYSEM, you do give figures about these schemes here. But the question is what percentage thereof is actually spent and how much benefit accrues to them? Shri Tripathi has shown here a 50 rupee note but in this context I would like to tell you that if every bag containing fertilizers is checked then its quantity will be less than the quantity marked on the bag. It is not possible for me to bring a fertilizer bag here but the fact is that the quantity is short by 5 to 10 kgs. That is why I want to stress the point that the subsidy does not reach the beneficiaries for whom it is intended.

Similarly, under the TRYSEM scheme, you give training of tailoring to 10 persons in a village but only two tailors are required there to stitch the clothes. In such a situation the rest of the persons cannot get the benefit of this scheme as there is no work for them. These are some points, which should be taken care of while planning and their implementation should also be monitored. If you take these points into consideration, I feel then there will be no need for you to bring the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

I also want to draw the hon. Minister's attention towards an important point. Instead of taking up piecemeal relief works, it would be better to plan the entire relief operation at one central place. Today, crores of rupees are allocated for small kuchcha roads or ponds. This amount is neither used properly there nor these works result in any benefit. Therefore, if this amount is utilized for the relief works at a central place, it can result in better benefits for the future. These works can also be undertaken for a longer period and it would also provide substantial relief to the people.

I would also like to draw your attention towards the economic disparities.

The document relating to Supplementary Demands which has been circulated reveals that the amount allocated for the development of Rural Programmes is comparatively very less. This increases the economic disparities. For this very reason the economic condition in the villages has deteriorated to such an extent that people are migrating to the cities. There is now a tendency to migrate from the villages to the cities and which in turn has increased pollution, unemployment and crimes in the cities. I would request the hon. Minister to establish agro-based industries in the villages and industries should be encouraged at the place where the raw-material is available. The industries relating to dairy, fisheries and forest products should be encouraged in rural areas as these are available there in abundance. You are very liberal to the industries as you give not only subsidy to them but also charge interest at lower rates. On the contrary the farmers have to pay compound interest on the loans from the banks. In such a situation, how can we expect that the condition of the farmers comprising 70 per cent of the population, can be improved. In this context, I also want to mention that the farmer whose economic condition is not sound, cannot, repay the bank instalments and thus becomes a defaulter. As a result thereof, he is not able to derive the benefit of the plans and schemes started by the Government for their welfare. I request you to write off the loans of small farmers and the people who are dependent on agriculture and who have been defaulter for the last so many years so that they can avail of the facilities given by the Government.

Similarly, means of transportation should be improved in the rural areas. The cities have good roads but people in villages lead a deplorable life. They cannot carry their produce to the market due to lack of proper road facilities. They cannot even take the sick to the city hospitals. The life they are leading is beyond your imagination. Likewise floods and drought have become a recurring feature in every State. Every year we spend crores of rupees to meet the situation. I would like to request the Government and specially the hon. Minister of Finance through you to find a permanent solution

by constructing dams which besides benefiting the farmers would also ensure proper utilization of money.

Thirdly, I want to say about the schedule of the programmes. I give you an instance, 10 years ago the foundation stone of a coal-based-fertilizer plant costing Rs. 18 crores was laid in my area in Korba. Rs. 2,18,000 are spent every month thereon but the project is still incomplete. In this way, in the absence of a time bound programme, the cost of the dam increases and a scheme with an estimate of Rs. 500 crores shoots up to Rs. 750 crores, within a year. That is why we face economic hardships. Therefore, I stress adherence to time-bound programmes, which should be completed within the given time.

I also want to draw your attention towards the cottage industries and the Small Scale Industries. The export of the items produced by them, should be increased in order to make them a source of income. Similarly, arrangements should be made to encourage tourism with a view to attract the foreigners. It can also be a source income for the country.

In the end, I want to say about the misuse of the funds in the Public Sector. There is extravagance in the Public Sector as well as in Government undertakings. The Government should check the misuse of the funds and the money so saved should be utilized in the rural areas. I would also like to point out that allocation for non-conventional energy is quite inadequate. As the utility of smokeless chulha is meant for villages as well as cities, a special provision in the budget should, therefore, be made for this purpose. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : (Alipurd-uars) : Mr. Chairman, the Government is at liberty to take any amount as it likes, because we cannot check it and the Opposition is weak. But Sir, I should like to draw the attention of the Government and ask what the Government is

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

doing with the money—so much money—so much money withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India, that is public money. Public money should be respected, how it is spent, is important.

The attitude of the Government towards the farmers, is I say, callous. Because you see, the farm products are restricted, their products are not there in the market as it is all controlled by the Government. The farmers cannot export on their own, they have no market abroad at all. They Government have to control it as the development in the industry is controlled. The Government is very much serious to have foreign collaboration, foreign technology, and what not. But the farmers are asked to remain as Hindustani, *desi*, because no farmer can have foreign technology for the improvement of farming. They have no market of their own. They cannot export on their own. But to the industrialists Government is giving money to bring in components and machines. The farmers are not getting even the fertiliser, not even diesel at concessional rates and other advance components which other countries have got. They are not allowed to import those components. This is the main industry of India. If India wants to advance, then the first and the foremost thing is that we must have advance technology in farming. A huge amount of money you have spent in big industry. But what is the output? How much we have gained and how much the nation is gaining? That money is going down the drain. If that money is spent on farmers and for the well-being of our people, India's picture would be much better.

The World Bank working paper 'Economic return to investment in irrigation in India' in 'Fertiliser News' August, 1984, has indicated that the growth in inputs consumption in the field of agriculture is declining.

Census reports national income accounts and Economic Survey have pointed out that the income of farm workers has

declined by 17.5 per cent in spite of record production in 1983-84, whereas inflation adjusted average income of non-farmers has increased by 28.6 per cent.

The French National Assembly was called 'House without windows' because it was totally insulated from reality. Unfortunately myth matters more than reality in electoral politics.

It is rather astonishing that when the advanced capitalist countries are going increasingly protectionists, the third world countries are persuing liberal trade regime—greater freedom for domestic capitalists and multinational corporations. You have to change that policy. Unless you change that policy, whatever money you spend on industry, that will go down the drain and India will remain poor. It is my request to the Government that it must give great regard to the public money and it must be used only for the development of the country and its people.

[Translation]

*SHRI P. SHANMUGAM (Pondicherry): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1986-87. Sir, on behalf of the people of the Union Territory of Pondicherry, I would like to submit my viewpoints for the consideration of the Government. First of all, I welcome the Demand for Grants to the tune of Rs. 1318.40 crores now being discussed in this House.

Sir, I represent the people of the Union Territory of Pondicherry and I would like to place before the Government immediate and long pending problems of my constituency so that the Government can take urgent necessary action in solving their problems and also fulfil the demands of the people. In the Union Territory of Pondicherry, Karaikal region is mainly depending on the Cauvery water which is released from Mettur Dam. About 80% of the population in Karaikal

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

are mainly engaged in agriculture. For the last several decades, Karaikal and its surrounding areas have been getting water from Cauvery river. Usually, the water which is released from Mettur Dam flows in Cauvery through Tanjore District and then reaches Karaikal. As per the agreement reached, the Karnataka State has to release sufficient quantity of water in Cauvery. But for the last four years, the Karnataka State has not been keeping up its assurances given as per the Agreement. Therefore, the agriculturists in Tanjore District in Tamil Nadu and large areas in Karaikal have not been getting sufficient quantity of water for irrigation purposes and the entire area looks like a desert.

Mr. Chairman, in Karaikal, there are more than 3600 hectares of paddy fields. Out of this, about 1375 hectares are generally irrigated by means of ground water resources through deep bore-wells. But due to prevailing drought situation in this part, sub-soil water level is also bleak and, therefore, the little chance of availability of water in the bore-wells is doubtful. More than 2300 hectares of land in my constituency is lying fallow on account of non-release of sufficient quantity of water in Cauvery. Therefore, I urge the upon the Government to take urgent action to instruct the Karnataka Government for the release of water in Cauvery river as per the agreement already reached. In this context, I would also request the hon. Finance Minister to declare Karaikal, the Union Territory of Pondicherry, as drought affected area and the financial help sought for by the Pondicherry Government for relief measures may kindly be sanctioned immediately.

Sir, my second submission is this. The Union Territory of Pondicherry has been demanding for many years now for air service operation from Pondicherry. In this connection, I may remind the hon. Minister that a proposal had already been approved. I would request the Central Government to consider this proposal of providing air service facility to Pondicherry and allot funds in the current year's budget so that Pondicherry is connected with other important cities in the country having air-service facilities.

Sir, I whole-heartedly congratulate our young and dynamic Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, for his good gesture in rendering all help and concessions to the Freedom Fighters. In the Union Territory of Pondicherry, many persons took part in the freedom movement against the French rule to liberate Pondicherry and merge the territory with the the Union of India. The French Government put up several baseless cases of theft, arson and looting against these freedom fighters and had completely cancelled their yeomen service rendered in the freedom struggle. Further, the important records of those who took part in the freedom movement were also destroyed by the French administration during that period. Consequently, the genuine persons engaged in freedom movement for liberation of Pondicherry are not in a position to produce any documentary evidence to show that they were freedom fighters and hence they are denied of any pension. I may also point out that our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had heard their grievances; who were in self-exile and she assured them of sympathetic and favourable consideration of their cases. Sir, the history of freedom struggle movement in Pondicherry should be viewed entirely in different context and it is not a freedom struggle against the British and, therefore, the merits of this case should be considered taking various factors into account. It is already too late and I would strongly urge upon the Government to sanction pension to these freedom fighters living in Pondicherry without any further loss of time.

Mr. Chairman as is the case with the other parts of the country, Pondicherry has also been facing acute power shortage. Due to shortage of power the industrial units in Pondicherry are not in a position to utilise their full capacity and there is an impact on the production side. I would request the Government that the demand of Pondicherry for an establishment of a thermal power station there should be met so that the industries in Pondicherry can get uninterrupted power supply and the production is in full swing.

Finally, Sir, there is already a TV Centre at Pondicherry, I request the

Government to consider establishment of TV relay centres in Keraikal and Mahe. I conclude my speech and thank you.

***SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM** (Arakonam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1986-87 brought forward by the hon. Finance Minister, in this House. Sir, since it has been expected an additional expenditure of Rs. 1318.40 crores over and above the budget provision made for the current financial year 1986-87, the present Supplementary Demands for Grants have been proposed by the Government for appropriation.

Sir, I would like to make a few submissions in this connection. The Supplementary Demands involves an amount of Rs. 256 24 crores for Plan Expenditure, whereas on Non-plan Expenditure side an amount of Rs. 1062 16 crores has been set apart. While everyone would agree to the proposal for Plan expenditure, I do not understand why a huge amount of Rs. 1062 16 crores has been set apart on Non-Plan Expenditure side. I strongly feel that the proposed Non-Plan expenditure should be reduced.

Sir, long time back, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, the then Finance Minister, had brought forward in this House a Bill for Expenditure Tax. But that did not last long. The Central Government had also appointed a Commission on Expenditure to go into the expenditure tax, but ultimately that Commission was also dissolved. But now we find that the expenditure of the Government is increasing year after year by leaps and bounds. Sir, I have no objection to the Central Government sanctioning D. A. instalments and other allowances to its employees periodically. But at the same time, I would like to caution the Government that there will be a great impact on the economy of the country due to grant of DA instalments to its employees. As soon as the DA instalment is announced by the Government, immediately the prices of consumer and other goods are raised by

the unscrupulous shop-keepers. In this way, the poor and the non-salaried persons are very much affected. Moreover, in order to meet the unexpected expenditure, Government takes recourse to printing of more rupee notes. This leads to chain reaction on the economic activities in the country and the prices of essential and consumer goods shoot up and ultimately the country is faced with inflationary trend. Sir, if there is any difficulty in the administrative set up of the Government, it can be set right. But it is very difficult to set right if the economic situation in the country is in a chaotic condition.

Another point I would like to submit is that if the Central Government should come forward and give foodgrains, textile goods and other consumer goods to its employees instead of going on giving additional DA instalments. The Central Government should at least give foodgrains and other essential commodities to its employees at a cheaper cost. Sir, I understand that in the FCI Godown, every year, about 20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains are eaten away by rats and insects. Now, we have got about 230 lakh tonnes of foodgrains stocked in FCI godowns. Before these foodgrains get spoiled, the Central Government should make necessary arrangements for distributing them to the Government employees and weaker sections at a cheaper price. Likewise they have also got in their stock about Rs. 200 crores worth of textile goods and another about Rs. 100 crores worth of handloom goods are in the handloom sector. These textile and handloom goods are country's wealth. Before they get spoiled, I appeal to the Government that the textile and handloom cloth should be disposed of at a low cost to the Government servants and the poor and weaker sections of the society. In this way, we can arrest the price hike in other consumer goods production sectors also and avoid printing of more notes. It is also possible to check the inflationary trend in the country. I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister kindly to take note of these points.

* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

Sir, in the private sector also, the

expenditure is steadily increasing. I am glad that the Government has appointed a Study Group to go into this matter. This Study Group has already circulated a Memorandum to all the private sector organisations. As soon as the report of the Study Group is submitted to the Government, the recommendations of the Study Group should be considered taking into account all aspects of the working of the private sector and later on the Government should spell out what action they would take with regard to the increasing expenditure of the private sector.

Now, coming to Demand No. 64, it has been mentioned in the Document that an amount of Rs. 70 crores is proposed to be spent for the establishment of industries in backward areas. This is a very small amount and it is not possible to cover all the backward areas in the country. Moreover, this amount of Rs. 70 crores is to be spent upto the period of 31-3-1987. But after this period, what the Government proposes to do in this respect. This point has not been spelt out clearly by the Government. In this connection, I have to make a submission. Sir, at present, backward areas have been declared only at the district level. For quite sometime, I have been requesting the Government to identify the backward areas at the Block level also so that the industries could be established at the Block level also. I am happy to note that recently the Government has come out with a declaration that the backward areas would also be identified at the Block level.

Sir, under Demand No. 3, amount of Rs. 25 crores has been allocated for the procurement of fishing trawlers. My humble submission to the hon. Minister is this that this money should be fully utilised for the purpose of building trawlers indigenously so that we can save foreign exchange.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. In the first instance I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the agricultural engineering industry. Everyone is aware of it and here also we take the credit for achieving self-sufficiency in food production. But this would not have been possible without mechanisation of agriculture. Sir, as against 800 tractors in 1961, 85 000 tractors are being manufactured in our country today. Still we have not been able to provide tractors to every ordinary farmer. The cost of a tractor is Rs. 1 lakh, and that of a Maruti Car is only Rs. 75,000. I do not know on what basis we can claim that we are giving greater priority to the agriculture based industries and that we are paying greater attention to rural areas. It is ironical that the price of even the smallest agricultural implement is beyond the reach of a common farmer. The prices of all the inputs are very high. Even if you want to buy the smallest of inputs, the price would be undescribably high.

When we talk about mechanisation of farming or of increasing the yield, then it is essential to first pay attention to the agricultural engineering industries.

Secondly, I would say that the two natural calamities like floods and droughts are a recurring feature in our country. The Central Government gives a matching-grant in 50:50 ratio to the State Governments. I would suggest that the ratio of the grant should be 70:30, in which the Central Government should give 70 per cent and the State should give the rest 30 per cent. The area from where I come, that is Northern Bihar, remains under the spell of either drought or floods throughout the year. Many of our friends, who hail from the Eastern region are sitting here and they know that the entire area is devastated by floods. We are asked to meet 50 per cent of the required expenditure and the rest of the 50 per cent would be shouldered by the Centre. But it is not possible for a State like ours to provide for even this much amount. That is why, we incur loss worth thousands of crores of rupees every year. Besides, even the 50 per cent grant is

[Shri Manoj Pandey]

provided after much delay. I want that the Centre's share should be increased to 70 per cent and the States should meet the rest of the expenditure.

The problem of drainage which is linked with that of floods is also quite acute. We have not made any plans at the national level to deal with this problem. We have not formulated any national policy in this regard. This problem is also as complicated as that of the floods. As several areas remain waterlogged for a long period due to floods, it gives rise to the problems of alkalinity and desertification. Such problems are increasing in areas which are near large rivers and canals. A programme has to be chalked out on national basis to solve this problem of drainage.

Thirdly, I want to submit a very significant point regarding the minimum support price given to the farmers. We have been constantly talking about giving Minimum Support Price to the farmers. The Food Corporation of Bihar had asked the Centre for financial assistance for this purpose, but till date it has not been granted. The State food Corporation wants that the Centre should provide some financial assistance so that the farmers could get minimum support price. But unfortunately, the situation is same in Bihar and the Eastern region.

17.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair.*]

and our friends from the Eastern region will bear me out that the farmers do not get the minimum support price anywhere. If the farmers are not getting this benefit, then what is the use of declaring it? If we cannot provide support prices to the farmers then there is no need to mention it here. Keeping the time limit in view, I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention to two to three points.

There has been a demand for the construction of the Bagaha-Chitauni railway

over bridge from time to time. I know that we are not discussing the Demands for Grants of the Railways, still the Government should make efforts for necessary allocations from the Planning Commission, so that it can improve its rolling-stock capacity and complete these schemes which were left incomplete due to the paucity of funds.

The hon. Finance Minister is also present here; I would request him to make use of his good offices to help the Railway administration in getting the required funds from the Planning Commission so that it can replace the worn out rolling stock and complete the incomplete projects.

Sir, 30,000 workers of the Rohtas Industries have been rendered unemployed, due to which about one and a half lakh of people are facing starvation. The Ashok Paper Mill in Northern Bihar is also facing a similar situation. If we take the two mills together then the number of unemployed would be more than 50,000. Today, you are talking of milk and water whereas these people are not able to get even one square meal. Therefore, it is a serious problem, which the Government must deliberate upon and make every effort to reopen the Rohtas Industry.

With these words, I support these Demands for Grants and I also thank you very much for granting me this opportunity to express my views.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Mahendra Singh . . .

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Four minutes.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants which have been presented in the House. Along with my support for these Demands, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to certain issues which relate to my

Parliamentary Constituency. In these supplementary demands, no provision has been made for telecommunication. Not only this, even in our Seventh Five Year Plans, telecommunications has been given the least importance. When we talk of entering the 21st century, I cannot understand, how we can do so without updating the post and telecommunications system. A part of my constituency comes under the Mahanagar Telephone Corporation and a part of it falls under the Maharashtra circle. However, after the setting up of the Mahanagar Telephone Corporation on the 1st of April this year, there has been no improvement in the services. On the contrary, the work which was already being done has been stopped. People were hopeful that better facilities will be provided to them and the service will improve after the formation of the Mahanagar Telephone Corporation but no such thing happened. On the other hand, it seems that the work which was already going on has been stopped after the Mahanagar Telephone Corporation was set up. A few days ago, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi had demanded that Calcutta should be included under the Mahanagar Telephone Corporation. I would say, that it was his good fortune that Calcutta was not included under it, otherwise he would have also grumbled like us.

In my constituency, people are waiting for telephone connections since 1971 and we have failed to set up even a single new telephone exchange.

Sir, I would also like to say a few words about the issue of food and civil supplies. It is true that provision in these demands has been made for Modern Food Industries. I had drawn the attention of the hon. Minister in the consultative committee's meeting about the position of edible oils in Maharashtra and Gujarat Groundnut crop is cultivated in Gujarat and Maharashtra and the people of those States prefer to use Groundnut oil. So if mustard oil or coconut oil is sent there nobody would like to consume it. There is a shortage of oil and it is selling at the rate of Rs. 23-24 per kg. The result is that the poor people are not in a

position to purchase and consume groundnut oil. Perhaps the situation may become worse in future. If steps are not taken to remedy the situation, then according to the results of the survey that I had conducted myself some six months back, there will be a further increase in the prices of groundnut oil and it would sell at Rs. 30 per kg. Therefore this problem needs immediate attention of the Government.

Sir, after this I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one or two points regarding civil aviation. The Government is setting up a Helicopter Corporation but the services of the Indian Airlines and that of Air India are deteriorating day by day and the two organisations are not functioning properly and on top of it, you are going to establish another corporation. The people grill us about the steps being taken to remedy the situation as we are their representatives. In airports like Bombay, conveyer belts remain out of order for as much as six months. Out of 5 conveyer belts, only one is usually working. There, the services are deteriorating day by day yet we are not able to improve the functioning of the Indian Airlines.

With these words I support the Supplementary Demands.

*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikkaballapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the supplementary Demands for grants for the year 1986-87. The total amount required is Rs. 131840 crores. I whole-heartedly welcome the demands and place before the House some suggestions in this regard.

At the outset I should congratulate our hon. Minister of State for Finance Shri Janardhana Poojary who had toured from Himalayas to Kanyakumari to help the poor people. The Govt. of India is trying its best to lift the poor masses above the poverty line. If the Bank Managers and other concerned bank employees extend full cooperation to our

* The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri V. Krishna Rao]

Govt. I am sure that our country would usher in a new era of progress.

Karnataka is passing through one of the worst periods so far as the water facilities are concerned. The State is facing severe drought situation for the 5th consecutive year. Our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has visited our State and seen the conditions of the people with his own eyes.

Living condition in Bagepalli Taluk of my constituency is miserable. About 1/3 of the population have already left their homes and migrated to other places in search of jobs. Some of them have settled temporarily in the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu. The cattle in this area do not have any fodder and nearly 80% of the cattle have been handed over to the butchers. People have neither food to eat nor water to drink. In fact the Govt. of India is fully aware of the serious situation prevailing in this area. I regret to point out the failure of Karnataka Govt. to tackle the situation. The relief measures taken up by the State Govt. are not at all satisfactory. Therefore I urge upon the Central Govt. to come to the rescue of the people. Upper Bhadra and Upper Thunga project should be completed at the earliest, as these are the permanent solutions to the perennial problems of this area. This would enable us to convert about 20 lakh acres of dry land into cultivable land and more than one crore and 31 lakh persons would be benefitted. These projects would fulfil the water requirements of the whole of Tumkur, Kolar, Chitradurga districts and a part of Bangalore district. Until these project are completed some alternative arrangements have to be made especially in the areas which are affected by severe drought. The number of borewells in my constituency must be increased immediately. This supplementary budget should give profitable and remunerative prices to the farmers.

Educational facilities are also lacking in my State. Many remote villages in my

constituency do not have school buildings. I have seen the teachers teaching the students under the trees. In some cases there are no teachers in the schools. Therefore I urge upon the Govt. of India and the State Govt. to come forward to provide all educational facilities to the children. I suggest that school building should be constructed through NRE Programme.

Karnataka is a backward State industrially. I come from Kolar district which had a huge store of gold ore. The percentage of gold in the ore has reduced considerably. It is reliably learnt that the Kolar Gold field mines are going to be closed and this would render 14000 labourers jobless. The cooperative sugar factory in Gowribidanur is closed and thousands of workers are on the streets. This sugar factory should be opened immediately and steps must be taken to see that the gold mines of Kolar Gold Fields do not close down. Kolar is a very backward district and hence more industries have to be set up in this district.

The national high way between Bangalore and Bellary is an important route of communication. This highway is in a bad shape and for the last four years no repair work has been done. Daily thousands of vehicles run on this route and accidents are taking place every day. Therefore this national high way must be repaired immediately.

Doddaballalur is a famous tourist centre in Karnataka. It is a very big business centre. There is a long pending demand of the people of this area for the construction of an international airport. It has all the facilities for this purpose and it is very near to Bangalore city. Hence I urge upon the Govt. to construct an international air port at Doddaballapur.

Once again I welcome the supplementary demands. I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak on this important subject and with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH
(Mathura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I

support the Demands for Supplementary Grants presented in the House. I would like to convey my hearty congratulations to the hon. Prime Minister that he has made special allocation in this Budget for rural development.

First, I would like to say to the hon. Finance Minister that the prices of the agricultural produce should be fixed reasonably and in time for the benefit of the people who depend on agriculture. The price of every commodity has increased in the country. The wages have increased and the prices of inputs used in agriculture have also increased but the farmers are not getting fair prices of their produce.

So far as the industrialists and businessmen are concerned, they increase the prices of their items at will. As regards the question of rural development, I have drawn your attention in this regard earlier also.

The condition of villages is deplorable these days. Even today there are no facilities of roads, electricity in number of villages. Several schemes of drinking water have not been taken up. There are no hospitals and primary schools in the villages. You should allocate more funds for it. The allocations made to the States are not sufficient. The Uttar Pradesh Government have submitted a scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 3.50 crores under R.L.E.G.P. to the Central Government for clearance. The District Magistrate of our State has just now told us that the Central Government is reluctant to sanction it. We have also come to know that the allocation made for building roads in the rural areas has been slashed. This work is very essential.

I would also like to draw your attention towards irrigation facility in the villages. Irrigation is a big problem there. Canals and drains are needed there. Neither the Central Government nor the State Government allocate funds for undertaking cleaning and repairing work of the canals. The State Government had written to the Central Government about minor irrigation schemes but the

Central Government have refused to provide funds for it. Last year 60 per cent per block were granted funds but this year it has been refused.

I would also like to draw your attention towards cities. No attention is being paid to the problem of drinking water, sewerage, sanitation and the condition of roads. I would request that more funds should be provided for the beautification of the cities.

I would also like to suggest that the condition of all pilgrimage centres in India should be improved. I represent Mathura which is the birth place of Lord Krishna. Special attention needs to be paid to the cleaning of the sacred river Yamuna and to the problem of pollution. This work must be taken up. Besides, renovation of old and dilapidated temples of those pilgrimage centres should be taken up which are visited by lakhs of pilgrims every year.

A proposal for the construction of two bridges across river Yamuna in Mathura is under consideration for the last many years. One bridge is proposed to be constructed in Vrindavan and another in Shergarh. This will greatly benefit Mathura district and other districts around it. Funds must be allocated for this purpose.

[English]

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, because of paucity of time, I would like to make only a few observations.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Time is very short. Please make your points only.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands. While supporting it, I would like to make one or two points. The Central project, the Loktak Hydro-electric Project in Manipur is of tremendous help to the industrial development and other aspects like village electrification and so on, in that

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

region. But along with this benefit it has brought also calamities to the farmers, it has submerged permanently thousands of hectares of paddy growing lands. Side by side, there is the Keibul-Lamjao National Park which preserves rare species of deer available in Manipur only. This is also affecting the life of the people of the surrounding villages. The affected people are in a dilemma. So, the question is regarding payment of compensation and rehabilitation to these farmers because this Manipur valley has got very much shortage of land. Its area of 2000 sq. km meet all the pressures of agricultural industries, residential requirements of more than 2/3rd of the population. So, I would request that the Central Government should be kind enough to make arrangements for payment of compensation and alternative land to the affected people.

The next point that I would like to make is that under the Ministry of Culture and Arts, the Indira-Gandhi Memorial Trust has been given Rs one-and-a-half-crores. I welcome this. In the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had a deep appreciation of the classical arts of India and particularly that of the North-East Manipuri culture we are running a Dance Academy under the Sangeet Natak Academy. Demand has already been made that this should be raised to the status of a University to look after the Colleges and Schools that are being run all over the country to promote Manipuri Dances, so that it can stand on a higher pedestal in relation to the other institutions and will be able to enforce standard in this art effectively. I hope that these two suggestions will be taken care of by Government through the relevant Departments.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : I would like to convey my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to express my views. I was going through the report of the World Bank from which it appeared that India had made great pro-

gress in agriculture, industry and all other fields. But I would like to tell that on the one hand the new Fiscal Policy has raised new hopes and created a new economic atmosphere which resulted in the fast progress of the country, on the other hand there has been no improvement in the regional imbalances. Uttar Pradesh has not yet been given subsidy in the matter of fertilizers. We are lagging behind in the field of industry. There is no industry worth the name particularly in eastern Uttar Pradesh and north Bihar. Of course we make some provision for construction of small bridges and for undertaking cleanliness of canals. But this region is predominantly agriculturist and 80 per cent of the farmers do not get reasonable price of their produce. They are not given incentives, support price or subsidy. These farmers have made the country self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains. You have undertaken anti-poverty programmes like NREP, Minimum Needs Programme, RLEGP TRYSEM and other programmes for the poor landless labourers. I had drawn the attention of the Government towards these programmes in the House earlier also. I again emphatically say that these are not in the interest of the poor because most of the funds are pocketed by the officers. The labourers do not get more than 30 to 40 per cent. I would, therefore, request that there should be proper monitoring of these programmes.

Besides, more funds should be allocated for family planning programmes to contain the pressure of growing population. The telecommunication system in Uttar Pradesh should also be strengthened.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Chiranji Lal Sharma. By 5.30, you have to finish. Tomorrow the Minister will reply. If there are any points, you may convey to the Minister...

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : How many minutes ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Three minutes are left.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :
Is it a coincidence...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What
can I do ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :
How is it that my name was not put up
first ? Is it a coincidence or is it some-
thing deliberate ? I will not speak as a
protest...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not deli-
berate. I am following the list which has
been given to me.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : I
do not want publicity of my name on the
All India Radio that I have made some
contributions. After all, we have come
here to perform our duty. We are Mem-
bers of Parliament representing people.
I do not want to speak. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr.
Daga is insisting about Half-an hour
Discussion.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :
We have a right to be heard. My name
is there.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIK-
SHIT): May I make a submission? I would
beg of the hon. Member not to get agitat-
ed. We can have another half an hour
for discussion tomorrow. After that, the
Minister will reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Than it
is allright. Mr. Daga *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr.
Daga is not going to speak on this
subject .

AN HON. MEMBER : He has already
spoken.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not

calling him to speak on this subject. At
5.30 he has the right to raise the Half-an-
hour Discussion.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :
Will this continue tomorrow ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is
what Madam has said just now. Half an
hour will be allowed for discussion to-
morrow.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :
Will it continue tomorrow or will it
continue after the Half-an-hour Discussion
is over ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam,
if some members are interested to speak
even after the half-an-hour discussion is
over, What do you say ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIK-
SHIT) : I have no objection. I am
totally in agreement with them.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you want
to speak after the half-an-hour discussion
is over, we have no objection. But do
not insist after half an hour period is
over, which is agreed to by the Minister,
for more time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We will
speak tomorrow.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
Half-an-Hour discussion can be postpo-
ned with the consent of the Member.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is
not possible. Tomorrow the discussion
on supplementary demands for grants
will continue. Shri Mool Chand Daga
to raise half-an-hour discussion.

17.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[Translation]

Report of United Nations Environment Programmes on Water Shortages

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission I am raising the following Half-an-hour Discussion.

[English]

Water resources in India are one of the precious gifts of the nature.

There was a question on that. It was :

“(a) whether Government’s attention has been drawn to a United Nations Environment Programme report about the arid, semi-arid and sub-humid zones which may face critical water shortages by the turn of the century:

(b) whether there is continuing loss of fresh water through the disruption of hydrological cycles because of deforestation and desertification as also through the pollution of rivers, lakes and underground water;

(c) whether about 70 percent of fresh water resources in India is said to be polluted by untreated domestic and industrial waste;

(d) If so, whether Government propose to formulate long-term soil and water conservation schemes in view of multiplying demands of water resources; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?”

[Translation]

It is matter of regret that the hon.

Minister has given the following reply to such an important question.

[English]

“(a) No such report has been received by the Government.

(b) to (e) No precise information is available. However, Government have undertaken various water and soil conservation schemes like storage reservoirs, big and small check dams, nallah bunding, gully plugging etc.”

[Translation]

The Members are not satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister on such an important question. The Hon. Speaker has, therefore, admitted this Half an hour discussion on this matter. At present the most important thing is that the country is turning into a vast desert. 14 percent of the land constitutes desert. I am submitting a report which says :

[English]

“United Nations’ Environment Programme : Desertification is not yet viewed as a serious ecological problem in development planning in India, although 14% of the World’s land threatened by desertification lies in India.”

[Translation]

Desert is expanding in India on a large scale, I would like to cite an example :

[English]

“that desertification arises from inappropriate land use which destabilizes the soil-water-vegetation system.”

[Translation]

Last year this was the position in Garhwal and Tehri. I am quoting the report :

[English]

"..... the spring sources were drying up. Out of 2,700 drinking water supply schemes in these hill regions, 2,300 projects had become defunct as a result of the drying up of sources of water.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask if the deserts go on advancing on such a large scale, what would be the situation in future? All the trees have been felled and the forest area which was 43 per cent earlier has been reduced to 9 per cent. The trees have been felled and soil washed away into the rivers due to the rains and all the rivers, lakes and ponds have been heavily silted causing depletion of water in them. The mountains have been denuded due to the felling of trees and the rivers, ponds and lakes have been silted with the result that the level of water has gone down considerably. I would tell you its reason :

[English]

"The hydrological impact of Eucalyptus on water resources has been systematically studied by the hydrological division of the CSIRO in Australia. A long term experiment established that during years with precipitation less than 1000 mms, deficits in soil moisture and ground-water were created by Eucalyptus. A permanent water deficit was avoided by significantly high rainfall of 1,477 mms in one of the five years of the study."

[Translation]

The Eucalyptus trees which have been planted absorb more underground water and in this report it has been stated :

[English]

"Throughout the country reports are available about the rapid destruction of water resources as a consequence of large-scale planting of Eucalyptus."

[Translation]

This report deals with the consequences of plantation of Eucalyptus trees in Bihar, Karnataka and other States. I want to tell the hon. Members from Maharashtra that the cultivation of sugarcane is resulting in more absorption of ground water. About it has been said in this report :

[English]

"This has led to over-exploitation of groundwater. The Groundwater Survey and Development Agency of Maharashtra has found that out of 1,481 watersheds in the State, there is over-exploitation of 77 watersheds spread over 14 Districts. The problem is extremely acute in the five districts of Ahmदनगर, Sangli, Jalgaon, Dhule and Nasik. Abuse of water for water-intensive cultivation has created a severe drinking water crisis and severe food crisis."

[Translation]

When this is happening in Maharashtra, why then hon. Members from that State were saying so. What I want to tell them is that in Rajasthan also the water level has gone down so much that in future there will be large scale depletion of ground water. And looking at the scarcity of water it seems that water will be a rationed item in near future. I want to tell what the hydro-scientists have stated. I want to draw your attention towards the condition of the country due to soil erosion. Where water is available it is being misused. Large quantities of water go waste in the rivers of Punjab. Thousands of bighas of land have become useless due to water seepage. Similarly, so much water in Chambal is allowed to flow that in Madhya Pradesh seepage and water logging are causing a similar situation..... (Interruptions)

I do not know whether the hon. Members who are interrupting, have the right to do so but I want to ask what steps Government propose to take to utilise the

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

water resources available with us. I have seen that the water resources have not been utilised properly. You have spent Rs. 15,000 crores on irrigation projects but I am sorry to say that the figures are not encouraging. The Minister of Water Resources can himself see this. The figures are—

[English]

The ultimate potential for surface water is 73.5 million hectares and the utilisation till 1984-85 was 34.3 million hectares.

[Translation]

I want to intimate the position about the water :

[English]

“The country has spent Rs. 15,000 crores on irrigation since the beginning of the planning process in 1950 and claims to have created over 60 million hectares of irrigation potential.”

[Translation]

But the water is not being utilised. We have not learnt as to how to use the water resources? You yourself have said that a National Water Policy will be formulated; but when? For this, very good speeches were made. Few days ago the Hon. Prime Minister also said that a National Water Policy should be formulated for the country, in view of the fact that 70 per cent of our water is polluted. The effluents of the factories are discharged into the rivers, lakes and ponds of the country and 70 per cent water is getting polluted. This Department is playing with this country. In future, if there is no proper management of water resources, we shall have to face a lot of difficulties. What happened in Madras? Two years back I went to Madras. People there were crying for water. In Karnataka also water is in scarcity. Presently, there are many places on the banks of the Ganga where people are facing acute

shortage of water. In Delhi too there is acute scarcity of water. Entire soil of the land has been washed away, the banks have been denuded and the water of the rivers has become polluted. What is the Government doing? The Government says that we have formulated a water policy.

(Interruptions)

Is the Government aware as to what was the quantity of water available in 1950 in the rivers, lakes, springs in the hills and under ground water and how much has it been reduced today? Will you reveal the facts in this connection and tell us as to what measures your Department is taking? What steps are being taken by the Government to check constant depletion of water resources? Water is an invaluable bounty for man. What steps are being taken by the Government to exploit it properly. What measures have been taken by the Government to stop the land from getting barren and water from going waste due to water-logging? In spite of large scale irrigation facilities and despite spending Rs. 15,000 crores, the floods have ruined the country, water is going waste and it is flowing into the sea and the sources of drinking water are dwindling. What measures are being taken by the Government to check all this? Who is responsible for this? What steps have been taken by the Department in all these things? Will the Government tell as to what arrangements have been made to prevent large scale cultivation of sugarcane in those parts of Maharashtra where there is acute scarcity of water? What measures will be taken to see that Eucalyptus trees are not planted on large scale in Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar where there is acute shortage of water. In Tehri Garhwal and other places the water resources have dwindled due to land erosion. What steps have been taken by the Government to check this? In Rajasthan the desert area is increasing due to heavy reduction in underground water. What is Government doing in this connection? Shri Shankaranand delivered a spirited speech in Vigyan Bhawan about the national water policy. When will he formulate the water policy and when will that be implemented and how much money will be spent

thereon ? Had you not rung the bell I would have given all the details. If we do not take immediate measures, coming generations would curse us and even a jug of water will be difficult to get. With these words I conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has traversed a very wide range of problems, not only that of water resources, but the problems of environment and other related matters. He has rightly related the question and we did try to answer Question No. 112 on 24.7.1986.

In one question, I can say that he has raised many issues—the issues regarding arid, semi-arid and sub-humid zones. The issue regarding the critical water shortage. The third is lack of fresh water due to the disruption of Hydrological cycle because of deforestation, pollution of rivers, lakes, ponds, etc. He has raised the question of pollution. He has raised the issue of water conservation. While initiating the discussion within a period of half an hour, he has raised many issues. The issues are regarding desertification, growth of Eucalyptus trees and thereby the defects in the planning of the country, over-exploitation of ground water, shortage of drinking water, soil erosion and very indirectly he referred to the issue of not so proper utilisation. I do not say misuse of water, but the utilisation of the water potential. He referred to Punjab where according to him, over-utilisation of water is leading to water logging, salination of the land and degradation of land. Perhaps he thinks that water can be spared for Rajasthan, so as to check the desertification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So that all deserts in Rajasthan will go away.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, we had tried to answer the question and I do not think he has any grievance with the reply, but I should say in the beginning

he referred to the National Water Policy. I can assure the House through you and inform the hon. Members that the group of Ministers which was appointed by the National Water Resources Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister went into the entire gamut of water resources problem of this Country. The development potential to be created, to be utilised, the drinking water requirement both in human population, the cattle population, the wild life, the water that is required for the restoration of forest cover along with the conservation of water development and relating the gap between the potential created and its utilisation and various other matters.

I am happy to inform the House that the group of Ministers the other day after having five meetings have finalised the draft policy paper and this policy paper will be placed before the National Water Resources Council finally to be adopted after discussion and deliberations. The House will also have the benefit of discussing the water policy before it is adopted by the country. So, the hon. Member need not be worried about this. Very soon, this country will have a water policy on which every Member, people and the Parliament will lay hand on the specific aspects of the water policy.

Regarding drinking water, Sir, it is true that the country has faced many drought years and specially some States in the country have been facing drought continuously for 3 to 4 years. God willing this year, if the rains are there we hope to improve the conditions. May I tell you that the drinking water problem basically relates to the human population, cattle population, livestock and wild life. By March 1981, according to the 1981 Census, the population of this country had reached 685 million. Today it is estimated to be 760 million. The population estimated by the turn of the Century is 986 million. At the present rate of growth of 3.2% every year, the population is expected to stabilize by 2050 A.D., when it is estimated to reach 1200 million to 1300 million.

With this growth of population, the

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

demand for drinking water and water for domestic purposes will naturally increase. To sustaining this population, naturally agricultural production has to be increased. Many of our industries are consumptive in nature, with regard to water. The demand for water is going to increase tremendously, with the development of the country, in this age of plastic and other things. There will gradually be a shift from agriculture to industry. So, the demand growth from various sectors is going to be there.

About drinking water, I can say that this was a part of the 20-Point Programme started by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She laid stress on the supply of drinking water. At the beginning of the 6th Plan, there were 2.31 lakhs problem villages which remained to be covered for the provision of safe drinking water. As a result of intensive efforts and heavy investment, 1.92 lakhs of these problem villages and 0.45 lakh non-problem villages were covered during the 6th Plan. This achievement has been possible because of the investment on a scale larger than was originally envisaged, an investment amounting to Rs. 2457.63 crores, out of which Rs. 1538.98 crores is in the State sector, according to the Minimum Needs Programme, and Rs. 918.65 crores in the Central sector.

The idea during the 7th Plan has been to accelerate the provision of drinking water supply to people, especially in villages, laying more emphasis not only on problem villages but also on the target population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in the country. In this area, Government is not thinking of doing anything, alone. We are going to involve voluntary organizations in the execution and maintenance of water supply schemes in a big way. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 0.50 crores has been provided for 1985-86 and Rs. 4 crores for 1986-87.

I need not go into the details of these things. I would only assure this House and the hon. Members that Government is quite aware of the increasing nature of the problem with regard to drinking

water. I had regional meetings of irrigations Ministers of States and Union Territories, before the national level meeting was taken. I am happy to tell the House that this problem has been receiving the serious attention of the people of all the States, and the Government of India.

18 00 hrs.

It has been emphasised that before clearing any irrigation project the first priority is that a project should contain drinking water component where there is no other alternative source for drinking water. This has been accepted by all. This is how we are going to tackle this problem.

The hon. member has asked about desertification; desertification is not only the development of the desert by sand dunes coming and going and eating the land desertification takes place on account of various factors, degradation of land, deafforestation; it is the result of serious soil erosion degradation of land by water-logging and various other factors. There have been special schemes provided for checking soil erosion and special programmes have been taken up in that regard. I know that this serious soil erosion in the catchment area of a river valley leads to sedimentation. There have been special programmes to prevent this also; special funds have been provided; special programmes have been drawn up and we are taking care to check soil erosion and prevent sedimentation.

I agree with the hon. member when he says that there has been over-exploitation of ground water, and he has a grievance against the sugarcane growers of Sangli in Maharashtra perhaps. Rajasthan does not have any sugarcane growing areas; and he deserves to have that sugarcane growth in his State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us plant trees.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Let us hope so with the Indira Gandhi canal

coming up. All the members from Rajasthan will be happy to see that their desert areas will be full of lush green and pasture land, irrigation facilities with drinking water facilities provided to the people. Let us hope that this scheme is going to come and the Government is very serious about this scheme—Indira Gandhi Canal Scheme. Shortly, I am going to visit that area and see what problems are existing there. I do agree that there has been over exploitation of ground water leading to a very serious situation of shortage of drinking water for the people who are not depending of the sugarcane fields, the poor people, are very hard hit because of shortage of drinking water. Unless there is a strict control in the cropping pattern in the irrigated areas, perhaps we will not be able to solve it. But as I said that since we have accepted it, there has been an emphasis on drinking water component in the irrigation projects perhaps; this is going to reduce to a large extent the problem of drinking water supply.

He has posed a question about future. Let it not be so pessimistic about future. We are preparing ourselves to enter the 21st century with pride. I hope he will make this country vibrant and a powerful nation, and he will be able to solve this problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has also asked about population.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Pollution is definitely a phenomenon with the growth of the population on the banks of the rivers. We have special programmes and this House has discussed about the pollution control programme; and if the House is again interested, a debate can be arranged on the pollution itself, and we are ready to answer it.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the largest desert area Thar is in my constituency. Just now the hon. Minister was replying that Indira Canal will prove quite beneficial for the desert areas. I want to know whether it will result in a permanent solution of the drinking water problem

and also, whether it will be helpful in the development of forests? The Government of Rajasthan has no capacity to construct it on its own. This project was started in 1968. A period of 18 years has elapsed but the canal has not so far been completed. We have made a provision of Rs. 250 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Government had given assistance of Rs. 40 crores. The Rajasthan Government has demanded an assistance of Rs. 200 crores. We hope that Indira Gandhi Canal will be completed by providing the assistance requested for so that advancement of the desert area is checked.

My next point is that only 13 per cent of area is covered by forests. Experts are of the opinion that it should be 33 per cent. What steps you are going to take to ensure that this percentage does not come down further, say upto 6 per cent?

My third question is what permanent solution you are going to find to tackle the problems of famine and floods? If you are able to find a permanent solution for them, all the problems will be solved once for all.

You have engaged the Territorial Army in the construction of Indira Gandhi Canal and on afforestation. My fourth question is whether you will extend this programme further?

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would concentrate on one or two points. All of you are aware what happened in Africa. Even after that India has not learnt a lesson. In Africa, the forests were indiscriminately denuded on large scale. In India the deforestation is going on even faster. I have much to say on this point but I would not go into details. The Government has started social forestry programme. But how many trees and plants are being planted under this scheme, this you must ask from us who are people's representatives? In your records crores of saplings are shown as planted in a particular constituency but the truth is that these are

(DR. G. S. Rajhans)

not planted even in thousands. Subsequently it is told that the animals have grazed those plants or they have been washed away in floods. Are the benefits of the social forestry reaching the people? M. P.s are not taken in the monitoring committees. May be in other States they are included in such Committees but in Bihar the M.P.s are not included. Crores of rupees are being spent and that money is going in the pockets of the bureaucrats. Will the Government look into this aspect also? The hon. Minister is sitting here. He should think over it patiently.

The situation of Bihar is very serious. Water coming from rivers of Nepal ravages North Bihar. You come with me and see the devastation caused there. The area remains inundated for 6 months in a year. The wretched condition of that area is beyond imagination. South Bihar has always to face acute scarcity of water. I know it is not possible to divert water from the north Bihar to the South Bihar. Besides, you shall find unhygienic water both in north and south Bihar. There is acute scarcity of drinking water in south Bihar. You have just said that when Rashtapati ji visited Nepal, an agreement was concluded with that country that dams would be constructed on rivers originating from Nepal so as to check floods in north Bihar. May I know by what time this work would be completed? That region faces the problems of floods and silting every year, and all the ponds are filled with muddy water. The cattle as well as the people drink that water throughout the year and also bathe in it. As a result thereof dysentery, cholera, malaria and kala-azar break out. Has anyone taken care of them? May I know what solution is being found out to this type of problem which occurs every year. It is a good thing that you are going to formulate a water policy. You say with great pride that you are taking the country into the 21st Century. I would like you to visit Bihar and I shall show you that the people there are still living in the 5th century. The life in north Bihar is in no way better than that of Africa. The condition there is appalling and we have not been able to provide drinking water to them. Whenever we

visit our constituency, the people say that they have elected us but that we had not been able to provide drinking water to them even after forty years of independence.

As regards tubewells, they are on paper only. You will of course take the shelter of the plea that it is the responsibility of the State Government. But this will not do. You should monitor it and take the State Government to task. The State Governments dare not defy your instructions? The tubewells are there only on paper have not been actually installed. You cannot imagine the sufferings of the people of the villages they have to undergo in the absence of the tubewells.

May I know whether arrangement of drinking water will be made in the north Bihar and south Bihar in a year or two? Besides, waterlogging in north Bihar is a permanent feature as a result of which diseases break out and crops are destroyed. Will some permanent solution of this problem be found out?

Thirdly, I have raised this question a number of times in the House and wrote letters to the hon. Minister also in regard to the problem of irrigation. Work on the Western Kosi Canal is going on at snail's pace. It should be speeded up.

In the end, I would like to know whether dams and reservoirs would be constructed in Nepal so as to check the devastation caused by the rivers originating from Nepal and also generate so much electricity from it that Nepal as well as India are benefited. In this way we will also be saved from the devastation of floods?

The hon Minister may please give reply to all these points.

(English)

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Air pollution, water pollution, deforestation, soil erosion and ground water strata is going down and drinking water are the burning problems of the country. Much importance and serious thought has been

given by our Prime Minister in the area of environment in the country.

We are having 'Van Mohotsav'. We are having afforestation, social forestry. In the Forest Department itself there is a section called afforestation. District Forest Officers are there. Crores of rupees are being spent by the Forest Department for tree plantation. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any stock-taking has been made as to how many trees are being planted every year throughout the country, by different States and Union territories, how many trees survived and how many have gone waste, what is the cost of a tree growing I mean the tree actually standing on the ground, and not just planting it and leaving it for itself. This is a factor which needs serious consideration of the Government. My previous speaker has said that it is for the States to put in efforts. No, it is for the nation to put in efforts. Central Government is giving crores of rupees to different States for this purpose. So, the States have got an obligation to make the Central Government know what is happening to the money given to them for afforestation. The Central Government cannot be a silent spectator and only give crores of rupees to the States every year and not know whether there is any return for the amount that was given for the purpose.

Another point is that since there are two forest departments—Department of Afforestation and the regular Department—we should know how many cubic feet of trees are being cut every year and how many trees are being planted and survived; otherwise after a few years we will not have any forest at all. I think the future generation will have to go to a particular place to see what is a forest because deforestation is at a higher rate than afforestation. Trees are our basic needs. Not that we hold some functions where the Ministers will go, the VIPs will go and plant some trees and be satisfied with that, though it is necessary. What is needed is the awareness and the implementation. This should not be a matter only for the Government to look after, it must be a mass movement. People are to be involved in this. They are to be told that

these trees are being planted for them and they are to look after. They must be educated. Unless it becomes a mass movement, I think this programme will not succeed.

Previously during the British regime, if any tree was being cut in a particular compartment, not only the contractor who had taken lease near that compartment was taken to task, but also the villagers. But what is happening now? The villagers are being utilised by the persons having vested interest, to cut the trees. They are given a little higher wages and trees are being cut and removed in broad daylight. In my State Orissa, if the statistics are taken, there are practically no forests. Trees are being cut. Timbers are being removed in trucks everyday and no action is being taken. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps he is going to take.

Secondly, the hon. Minister has said about drinking water. He referred to problematic villages. Problematic villages means health hazard villages. But that will not be sufficient. Drinking water should be supplied not only to the problematic villages, but it should be supplied to all the water scarcity villages. It is not that the Government should ask the State Governments to provide drinking water only to the problematic villages. Water scarcity villages should be identified and they should also be given drinking water. I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the Government thinking in this regard.

As far as agriculture is concerned, in different countries soil conservation is given the most important place. The hon. Minister while replying spoke about soil conservation and storage of water. I would ask the Minister whether the Government is going to lay much stress on the construction of water sheds for soil conservation. It is otherwise called water harnessing structure. In three ways it helps us. It will stop soil erosion. It will also help in the irrigation of dry-land and it will raise the strata of sub-soil water. So I would request the Minister to inform the House about the steps which will be

[Shri Somnath Rath]

taken by the Government for the construction of water sheds throughout the country.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, in the very short available time, I will try to clarify the points which have been raised by hon. Members. Generally Members are asking about deforestation. Whether it is planting tree or growing forest, the question is about forest and they have expressed their anxiety about the growing reduction of the forest coverage. Another important point about which the Members are worried is regarding the supply of drinking water. I did try to deal with these points in my main reply but still I wish to say this with reference to the drinking water supply. With regard to the strategy of the Seventh Plan, I have already given the figures. The strategy in the Seventh Plan is to provide drinking water supply to the entire country, hundred per cent coverage to the rural people. That is the strategy. I have also given the figures with regard to the provision of fund for this purpose. The highest priority is given to the coverage of the spill over problem villages from the Sixth Plan to the Seventh Plan. One of the hon. Members asked not about the problem villages but about the water scarcity villages. Water scarcity villages should also be treated as problem villages and that population will be covered by the end of the Seventh Five-year Plan. Sir, the question is how to do that. On the one side there is constraint of resources. On the other side, the number of problem villages is increasing plan by plan, because of water level steadily going down over the years. This is what happens. So, we have to find out how best to provide for drinking water to the entire rural population; and the actual availability of resources during the Plan period being less, how to meet this demand. A low cost alternative to capital-intensive regional pipe water scheme according to the Government is inevitable for attaining our objective of providing potable drinking water to the entire population. For that, Sir, we have to find solutions which are economical and which are in keeping with the local needs and conditions. With this objective in view, a

technology mission on "Drinking Water in Villages and Related Water Management" has been launched with the approval of the Prime Minister.

The Technology Mission would aim at identification of the different problem areas, develop appropriate low cost technology to overcome these problems through application in the field. The broad thrust of the technology development would be low cost water treatment for fluoride, salinity and brackishness, iron and bacteriological contamination improving the ground water condition through proper recharging as well as retention of run off and developing traditional water retention and collection structures.

Another Member, if I remember, from Bihar asked about the monitoring of the drinking water supply scheme and involvement of the Members of Parliament in this. Sir, the schemes taken up for execution under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme were submitted by the State Governments to the Central Government for technical scrutiny and their approval. After their approval these schemes are technically scrutinised and a regular monitoring of the progress is done through monthly and quarterly progress report obtained from the State Government. The complaint of the hon. Member is about corruption.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : The tubewells do not exist at all.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : You spoke broadly about corruption and all that.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Yes.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I do not know, I will not dwell on the acts of corruption, but it has been the policy of the Government to see that the entire rural population is covered under this programme. And that is how I gave the figures also. Sir, about the fact that in spite of having provided the funds for providing potable water to the people they

do not get it, it is not only the responsibility of the Government, but it is the responsibility of all of us to see that the money is properly spent for the people.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : But please tell us what to do. Nobody listens to us.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I can now say that it is now proposed to introduce concurrent evaluation of the drinking water supply programme by involving different technical organisations at the State level like regional engineering colleges, polytechnics and similar other technical institutions. And the Government will consider any other viable proposal that the hon. Members suggest to see that this vital programme of providing drinking water to rural people is implemented.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The only solution is, we have to link the rivers of north and south. Otherwise it is not possible. That is the only solution. There is flood here and there is drought there. Whenever water is in excess, we can store it. We cannot raise the ground water resources. Unless we store the water resources how can we get drinking water? Here it is flood, in the south there is drought. Of course, it is a costly affair. But it is the only solution to India. We have to preserve the water. Whatever rain water comes, some how it has to be preserved.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, the hon. Member asked about the provision of drinking water in the Rajasthan canal area. About 1200 cusecs of water are provided for drinking water supply and industrial use in the Rajasthan canal. This is out of the total utilisation capacity of the Canal. This is provided for drinking water. The capacity of Rajasthan Canal for drinking water and industrial use would be increased to 1800 cusecs after modernisation for water management, from 1200 cusecs.

Sir, the hon. Member suggested that if we can solve the problem of drought flood, perhaps the country's all the ills

will be taken care of. I agree with him. And we have to strive for that

Regarding the special assistance, there has not been any Central assistance provided in the 7th Plan for any irrigation project of any State. Generally, it is the States which have to fund and implement their projects. Of course, the hon. Member may hint at getting the World Bank assistance for such programmes. In this regard, I can say that the Centre will not lag behind in providing whatever necessary assistance, within the Plan provisions that are made for any project because, as I can say, we do not provide funds project-wise. Central assistance, grants and all these things which are given, are not given project-wise.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : In the Sixth Plan, special assistance of Rs. 40 crores has been given for Indira Gandhi Nehar.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : But there has not been any provision in the 7th Plan. This is what I have told you.

With reference to afforestation, I do agree that soil conservation is a must. If I can say, with regard to soil conservation in watershed management programmes, the programmes include treatment of all types of lands as per need. The construction of engineering structures, namely erosion control, storage and water harvesting also help in checking the soil erosion. The details of the soil conservation programmes implemented since inception up to the end of the 6th Plan and proposal for 7th Plan, both under the Centre/Centrally sponsored sector schemes are :

Physical achievement up to 1984-85 is 29.34 million hectares, with an expenditure of Rs. 1212.29 crores. Under the 7th Plan, the target is 6.75 million hectares and the outlay is Rs. 740.39 crores. For 1985-86, the target was Rs. 1.10 million hectares and the achievement was 1.08 million hectares, with an expenditure of Rs. 139.35 crores. And for the current year, the physical target is 0.74 million hectare and the outlay is Rs. 157.08 crores.

[Shri B. Shankarand]

As I said, regarding afforestation, according to official record, the total area of forest in this country is 75 million hectares which is about 23% of the total geographical area. However, as the hon. Member has said, the National Remote Sensing Agency has revealed that the actual forest coverage is much lower. Drying of natural springs, siltation and soil erosion are attributed to deforestation although no specific study has been conducted.

For this, the measures taken are, a National Wasteland Development Board has been set up for raising plantation in 5 million hectares per year.

Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is being strictly enforced to prevent diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes.

Programmes for afforestation and re-vegetation involving voluntary agencies and local community have been undertaken.

If the House is interested in knowing the pollution control measures, I can refer to them also.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
They are interested.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 a Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has been set up. So far, 18 States have also set up Pollution Control Boards at the State level.

Under the provisions of this Act,

effluent standards have been prescribed for polluting industries and industries have been directed to comply with standards strictly.

Industries are also persuaded for installation of pollution control devices and legal action taken against the defaulting industries.

Fiscal incentives in terms of enhanced depreciation allowance of 30% on devices for pollution control are provided. The financing institutions also give loans at reduced rate of interest.

Zoning and classification of river stretches for their designated best uses have been done in respect of major rivers.

Basin-wise surveys in respect of rivers have been undertaken. Based on such comprehensive survey, the Ganga Action Plan has been launched.

Out of 4,054 polluting industries in large and medium sector, 2,076 units have so far installed effluent treatment plants. These are various measures that Government is taking on the points raised in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :
House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 AM.

18 38 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday August 7, 1986 (Shravana 16, 1908 V.Saka)

PLS. 40. XIX. 15.86.

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